

DESCRIPTIONS OF AUSTRALIAN CURCULIONIDÆ, WITH
NOTES ON PREVIOUSLY DESCRIBED SPECIES.

PART X.

By ARTHUR M. LEA.

[Read September 12, 1912.]

Subfamily OTIORHYNCHIDES.

HACKERIA VIRIDIVARIA, Lea.

Mr. H. Elgner has recently taken this beautiful weevil on Darnley Island, in Torres Straits.

Subfamily LEPTOSIDES.

MANDALOTUS FOVEATUS, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennæ, tarsi, and trochanters more or less red. Densely clothed in parts with muddy-grey scales, with fairly numerous and evenly distributed suberect setæ.

Head with dense, concealed punctures. Rostrum acutely carinate throughout. Antennæ moderately long, first joint of funicle distinctly longer than second. *Prothorax* about as long as wide, sides almost evenly rounded, but base slightly wider than apex; with fairly large and round, somewhat flattened granules, each with a setiferous puncture. *Elytra* with moderately-rounded shoulders, sides parallel to beyond the middle; with regular rows of large, more or less concealed punctures; alternate interstices feebly raised. *Metasternum* and basal segment of abdomen with a large deep fovea, common to both; abdomen with granules at sides. *Legs* rather long; front coxæ moderately separated; femora stout; tibiæ with more or less distinct granules, the first pair denticulate on their lower edge. Length (excluding rostrum), 4-6 mm.

♀. Differs in having the antennæ shorter, prothorax not quite as long as wide, elytra slightly wider than prothorax instead of the exact width of same, metasternum and abdomen not foveate, the latter with more distinct and evenly-distributed granules, legs shorter and femora thinner.

Hab.—New South Wales: Guyra (H. J. Carter).

All the (seven) specimens before me appear to be abraded, so that the prothoracic granules are conspicuous. Should this character, however, be natural the species in my table would be associated with *seticollis* and *reticulatus*;

from the latter it is distinguished by its much larger size, different shape and colour, etc.; from the former by the much less distances between the coxæ. But, regarding the granules as normally more or less obscured, then, as the front coxæ are not widely although very distinctly separated, it would be associated with *subglaber*, *cellaris*, and *spurcus*, from all of which it is readily distinguished by the abdomen. In size and outlines it approaches *piliventris*, but that species has the coxæ more distant from each other, abdomen of male less excavated and prothoracic granules smaller.

At the base of the elytra on one specimen there are two obscurely whitish spots of scales, so it is probable that on well-preserved specimens the clothing would be variegated.

MANDALOTUS BICARINATUS, n. sp.

♂. Black; antennæ and tarsi more or less red, femora and tibiæ in parts obscurely diluted with red. Densely clothed with muddy-grey scales, feebly variegated in places with dingy-white. With rather short, semi-decumbent setæ.

Head wide, punctures normally concealed. Rostrum short and stout; scrobes extending backwards almost to eyes; carina vaguely traceable through clothing. Antennæ moderately long; first joint of funicle stouter and slightly longer than second. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly and evenly rounded; with dense, round, flattened, and normally partially-concealed granules. *Elytra* rather short, at base as wide as widest part of prothorax, sides feebly dilated to beyond the middle, and then coarctate to apex; with regular rows of rather large, but more or less concealed punctures; alternate interstices very feebly raised. *Meta-sternum* flat across middle. Abdomen with basal segment very feebly depressed in middle, a feebly-curved and shining carina occupying one-third of its apex, a second but smaller carina at apex of second segment. *Legs* rather short; front coxæ moderately separated. Length, 3-3½ mm.

♀. Differs in being wider, elytra subcordate, abdomen without carinæ, the basal segment gently convex, and the legs and antennæ somewhat shorter.

Hab.—Tasmania: Hobart, under logs (A. M. Lea).

In general appearance like very small specimens of *blackburni*, but abdomen with two carinæ; the second one is certainly less distinct than the first, but, as it is traceable on the three males before me, I presume it is constant. In size, and to a certain extent in appearance, it is fairly close to *bryophagus*, but, apart from the carinæ, it differs in having the apex of the first abdominal segment incurved to the middle, and the front coxæ not touching.

On each of three specimens before me there is a moderately distinct longitudinal patch of obscurely-whitish scales on each side of the prothorax, on two other specimens these patches are ochreous. The sides of the sterna and abdomen are sometimes supplied with rather distinct whitish patches.

MANDALOTUS TENUICORNIS, n. sp.

♂. Blackish-brown; appendages more or less reddish. Densely clothed with pale dingy-greyish or subochreous scales, feebly mottled with whitish scales in places; with rather short, semi-decumbent setæ.

Head wide; sculpture normally entirely concealed. Rostrum short, carina scarcely traceable through clothing. Antennæ decidedly longer and thinner than usual, passing middle of elytra; scape distinctly curved; funicle with two basal joints as long as the rest combined, first thicker, but not longer than second; club briefly ovate. *Prothorax* decidedly transverse, sides rather strongly dilated to near base; with large, round, flat, feebly-elevated granules, normally almost entirely concealed. Elytra oblong-cordate, widest at about middle; with regular rows of large, almost-concealed punctures; interstices just perceptibly alternately elevated, and of even width except towards sides. *Meta-sternum* shorter than usual. Abdomen long, basal segment gently concave, its apex straight, fifth slightly longer than third and fourth combined, somewhat elevated but slightly impressed in middle. *Legs* rather long; front coxæ touching; femora stout; tibiæ almost straight. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 mm.

♀. Differs in being larger and wider, elytra widest beyond the middle, abdomen nowhere concave, the apical segment not elevated, and the legs shorter.

Hab.—Victoria: Warrnambool (H. W. Davey); Tasmania: Ulverstone (A. M. Lea).

Readily distinguished, from others of the genus, by the long thin antennæ, with the combined lengths of the first and second joints fully half the total length of the funicle.

MANDALOTUS RUFIPES, n. sp.

Of a rather dingy reddish-brown, appendages paler. Rather lightly clothed with fine scales (almost setæ) closely applied to derm, interspersed with some suberect and rather fine setæ.

Head with dense partially-concealed punctures. Rostrum moderately long; carina indistinct. Antennæ moderately long; scape lightly curved; first joint of funicle stouter but scarcely longer than second. *Prothorax* almost as wide as

long, base wider than apex, but widest at about one-third from apex, where the sides are subangularly dilated; surface very uneven. *Elytra* at base as wide as widest part of prothorax, slightly and somewhat irregularly dilated to beyond the middle; with rows of large, but in places interrupted, punctures; suture thickened posteriorly; third interstice thickened about base, with a distinct tubercle about middle and another beyond same, and again thickened near apex; fifth interstice with two small tubercles posteriorly; some of the others somewhat thickened or subtuberculated in places. *Metasternum* gently concave. Abdomen moderately large, basal segment somewhat convex, its apex strongly incurved to middle. *Legs* moderately long; front coxæ moderately separated; femora stout; tibiæ rather short, near apex widely and gently emarginate. Length, $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Waratah, in moss (A. M. Lea).

I am unaware as to the sex of the type, but its comparatively narrow form, with emarginated tibiæ, would appear to be masculine features; although these seem negatived by the convexity of the abdomen. But, in any case, the species should be readily distinguished by its upper-surface. In my table it would be associated with *coatesi*, which is a larger species with elytral tubercles smaller and differently disposed, and front coxæ more widely separated, etc. In general appearance it is not close to any previously described species.

The surface of the pronotum appears to be covered with small tubercles and irregular granules, but I have not abraded the type to examine it more in detail.

MANDALOTUS LATUS, n. sp.

Blackish-brown, antennæ and tarsi more or less reddish. Very densely clothed with pale-greyish scales, variegated with ochreous; with rather numerous suberect setæ.

Head wide; derm entirely concealed. Eyes smaller and more prominent than usual. Rostrum moderately long; median carina scarcely traceable through clothing. Antennæ moderately long; scape rather suddenly thickened at apex; first joint of funicle slightly longer and stouter than second. *Prothorax* almost twice as wide as long; sides strongly rounded, base not much wider than apex; surface uneven, and with dense, but normally-concealed punctures. *Elytra* short and wide; base strongly and evenly arcuate; shoulders thickened, sides feebly dilated to about apical third, thence strongly narrowed to apex; with rows of large, but almost-concealed punctures; alternate

interstices irregular, the third with a rather large tubercle just before summit of posterior declivity, and another between it and apex, fifth with a rather large tubercle, so placed that with the two on the third they form an equilateral triangle; elsewhere with feeble tubercular swellings. *Abdomen* with basal segment feebly convex. *Legs* comparatively short and stout; front coxæ touching. Length, 5 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Mount Wellington, in moss (A. M. Lea).

The type is probably a female. I have described it, however, as its unusually dense clothing, and conspicuous post-median tubercles, render it very distinct.

The femora are distinctly ringed with whitish scales, and the tubercles about the summit of the posterior declivity are supplied with dark scales; but otherwise there are no distinct markings, the ochreous and grey obscurely running into each other.

MANDALOTUS INCISUS, Lea.

Dr. Ferguson has taken at Blackheath (New South Wales) some specimens that are in better condition and larger (up to $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.) than the types. They all have whitish rings on the legs, dull-white spots at the sides of the abdomen, and an ochreous spot at the middle of the base of the prothorax.

MANDALOTUS SEVERINI, Lea.

A well-marked specimen of this species was recently taken from under a chip near the springs on Mount Wellington. Its prothorax has several sooty spots on each side, so disposed as to cause an appearance as of longitudinal stripes, outside of which the clothing is more or less ochreous; there is also a small round dark spot on each side of the middle. On the elytra many of the punctures are ringed with white. The head and rostrum are feebly striped. The apical half of the front tibiæ (as also those of the type) are armed with some small teeth on their lower surface.

MANDALOTUS SABULOSUS, Lea.

Recently taken by Mr. Carter at Eden (New South Wales).

MANDALOTUS NIGER, Lea.

The male of this species has the inner edge of the hind tibiæ traversed by from 15 to 20 carinæ; rather feeble towards the apex, but very pronounced towards the base. From certain directions they are remarkably distinct; but from most directions they are quite invisible.

Subfamily CRYPTORHYNCHIDES.

The new genera proposed here are all more or less closely allied to *Poropterus*.

NEODECILAUUS, n. g.

Head large, convex, not at all concealed. *Eyes* depressed, almost circular, finely faceted. *Rostrum* moderately long and wide, curved; with a shallow groove on each side above scrobe. *Antennæ* rather stout; scape inserted nearer base than apex of rostrum and shorter than funicle; basal joint of the latter elongate; club ovate, subcontinuous with funicle. *Prothorax* transverse, sides moderately rounded, base very feebly bisinuate, constriction absent, ocular lobes obtuse. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* subovate, outline almost continuous with that of prothorax. *Pectoral canal* moderately deep and wide, terminated between intermediate coxæ. *Mesosternal receptacle* feebly raised, walls equal throughout, emargination semicircular; slightly cavernous. *Metasternum* less than half the length of the following segment; episterna narrow. *Abdomen* large, sutures distinct; two basal segments large, first not much longer than second, its apex incurved, intercoxal process moderately wide; third and fourth combined the length of fifth and slightly shorter than second. *Legs* rather short; posterior coxæ not touching elytra; femora sublinear, edentate, not grooved; posterior terminated before apex of abdomen; tibiæ rather short, third joint wide and deeply bilobed. *Ovate*, convex, squamose, non-tuberculate, apterous.

The mesosternal receptacle appears to be truly open, but on probing it is felt to be slightly cavernous. The genus is allied to *Decilaus*, from which it may be readily distinguished by the finely-faceted eyes. It appears also to be allied to *Coptomerus*, but in that genus the posterior femora are said to be dentate. In general appearance both the species described below resemble the members of *Aonychus*, but the tarsi, metasternum, rostrum, etc., are utterly different. The sexes are easily distinguished; the ♂ has the rostrum clothed almost to apex, whilst in the ♀ it is shining and clothed only on each side at base; the eyes also are rather larger in the ♂ than in the ♀.

Clothing black and white picus, n. sp.
Clothing of various shades of grey gratus, n. sp.

NEODECILAUUS PICUS, n. sp.

Blackish-brown, antennæ and tarsi somewhat paler. Closely covered with black scales, a stouter one in each elytral puncture; almost snowy-white scales condensed into small

patches on each side at base of rostrum, each side of apex of prothorax and at base and apex along middle, four spots at base of elytra (on third and seventh interstices) and rather numerous small ones (often composed of but two or three scales) elsewhere, and especially beyond the middle; on the legs rather large patches at base and apex of femora, and at apex of tibiæ; under-surface with white scales.

Head regularly convex, with dense but rather small and concealed punctures. Rostrum the length of prothorax, sides rather strongly incurved to middle, base once and one-half the width of apex; with rather strong but concealed punctures to apex in ♂; basal third only in ♀ strongly punctate, elsewhere finely punctate and shining. Funicle with first joint as long as second and third combined, third to seventh transverse. *Prothorax* moderately transverse; with dense, rather small, round, clearly-cut but partially-concealed punctures. *Elytra* scarcely twice the length of prothorax and at base scarcely wider, widest at about the middle, gently rounded and nowhere parallel-sided; with series of moderately large, distant punctures, each of which is almost filled by a scale; interstices not separately convex and considerably wider than punctures. *Under-surface* with rather small, concealed, and not very dense punctures. Length, $4\frac{2}{5}$ mm.; rostrum, $1\frac{1}{5}$ mm.; width, $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland (J. Faust): Endeavour River (Macleay Museum).

The scales are soft and round, and, with a little trouble, each is individually traceable. Several specimens under examination are entirely without white scales except at base of rostrum; in others (males) almost the entire rostrum is clothed with white scales, and there is almost a continuous median line of white scales on the prothorax. The small postmedian spots on the elytra are very variable in number and disposition.

NEODECILAUUS GRATUS, n. sp.

Blackish-brown, antennæ and tarsi somewhat paler. Densely clothed with soft scales, varying from a dull-white to a dark smoky-grey; prothoracic scales larger (except than those in punctures) and looser than on elytra. Length, 4 mm.; rostrum, 1 mm.; width, 2 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (Macleay Museum).

I can find no structural differences whatever between this and the preceding species, except that the body of the present species is a trifle wider and that the eyes are slightly larger in both sexes. The clothing, however, is very different, both as regards colour and density. In *gratus* the paler scales

clothe the under-surface and legs (except at apex of femora and base of tibiæ), form three lines on prothorax (the lateral ones sometimes indistinct), and cause the elytra to appear speckled. In *picus* the prothoracic punctures, although covered by the scales, are very decidedly traceable; in *gratus*, on the contrary, they are entirely concealed by the scales, which there are larger and looser. The clothing of *gratus* is peculiarly soft and pretty, whilst that of *picus* is strongly contrasted black and white.

CEDILAUS, n. g.

Head large, partially concealed. Eyes small, convex, ovate, widely separated, coarsely faceted. Rostrum rather short, wide, sides incurved to middle, very feebly curved. Scape inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum, the length of funicle; two basal joints of funicle elongate; club ovate, subcontinuous with funicle. *Prothorax* convex, transverse, base truncate, sides rounded, apex feebly produced, constriction feeble; ocular lobes obtuse. *Scutellum* not traceable. *Elytra* briefly ovate, sides and apex rounded. *Pectoral canal* deep and wide, terminated between four anterior coxæ. *Mesosternal receptacle* strongly and suddenly raised in front, emargination strongly transverse, cavernous. *Metasternum* much shorter than the following segment; episterna not traceable posteriorly, but the triangular inner projection very largely developed. *Abdomen* large, sutures straight and distinct; first segment as long as the three following combined, intercoxal process very wide and truncate, third and fourth combined slightly longer than second or fifth. *Legs* moderately long; posterior coxæ touching elytra; femora deeply grooved, edentate, almost equal in width throughout, posterior not extending to apex of abdomen; tibiæ compressed, straight beneath, each with a large triangular projection near the base; tarsi short, third joint wide and deeply bilobed, fourth long and thin. Ovate, convex, squamose, nontuberculate.

The tibiæ are very remarkable, and would appear to denote an approach to *Psepholax*, whilst the polished sides and strongly-elevated mesosternal receptacle would seem to lead more towards *Idotasia*. I may, therefore, very likely be wrong in associating the genus with *Poropterus*, but, at any rate, most of the characters denote affinity with *Decilaus*. The metasternal episterna are also very remarkable, each posteriorly is not traceable, but its anterior inner projection becomes so largely developed that it is almost as long as the basal segment of the abdomen; it is besides plated with shining yellowish scales, so that its extent is easily seen.

Having only one specimen under examination I have not been able to see whether the wings are present or not, but the species appears to be apterous.

CEDILAUS AMBIGUUS, n. sp.

Piceous-brown and shining through clothing, legs and antennæ red. Moderately-densely clothed with loose scales, varying from dingy-yellow to sooty-brown, and interspersed with longer suberect scales; flanks of elytra glabrous; under-surface, legs, head, and rostrum rather sparsely clothed; metasternal episterna densely clothed with shining yellowish scales.

Head convex; coarsely punctate; eyes prominent. Rostrum as wide at apex as at base, sides incurved to middle; coarsely but subseriately punctate. First joint of funicle noticeably longer and stouter than second, the rest transverse. *Prothorax* rather widely transverse, apex more than half the width of base; with rather large, round, deep punctures; with a depressed and highly-polished median line, which disappears before apex. *Elytra* wider than prothorax and about twice as long, widest before middle, not much longer than wide; punctate-striate, punctures oblong and not very distinct; striæ moderately deep; interstices scarcely convex, the first narrower, the eighth wider than the others, all wider than striæ. *Under-surface* with moderately dense and large punctures. *Femora* densely punctate; each of the tibiæ with a large outer triangular extension, that of the anterior basal, of the intermediate at basal third, and of the posterior just before middle. Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; rostrum, $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; width, $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales (Macleay Museum).

Only one specimen of this remarkable weevil has been under observation. The club is slightly paler than the preceding joints of the funicle, not darker, as is usually the case.

HOPLODECILAUS, n. g.

Head rather large, convex, partially concealed. Eyes small, briefly ovate, widely separated, coarsely faceted. Rostrum rather short and stout, feebly curved. Scape inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum, shorter than funicle; basal joint of the latter elongate; club large, its outline continuous with that of funicle. *Prothorax* convex, transverse, sides rounded, base truncate, apex produced, constriction feeble, lobes obtuse. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* truncate at base, ovate, convex, shoulders, sides, and apex rounded. *Pectoral canal* deep and wide, terminated between intermediate coxæ. *Mesosternal receptacle* feebly raised, walls narrow and semicircular; slightly cavernous. *Meta-*

sternum considerably shorter than the following segment; episterna narrow but distinct and almost parallel-sided throughout, the anterior inner projection absent. *Abdomen* moderately large, sutures distinct, that between first and second curved; first as long as the two following combined, intercoxal process wide; third and fourth combined about equal in length to second or fifth. *Legs* rather short; posterior coxæ touching elytra; femora distinctly grooved, dentate, posterior terminated before apex of abdomen; tibiae compressed, straight or feebly bisinuate beneath; tarsi rather short, third joint wide and deeply bilobed, fourth elongate. Ovale, convex, nontuberculate, apterous.

In this genus, which is undoubtedly very close to *Decilaus*, the shape of the metasternal episterna is very remarkable, each being almost parallel-sided throughout and with the anterior inner projection entirely absent. From *Decilaus* it is distinguished by the shape of the metasternal episterna and by the dentate femora; from the preceding genus, to which it also appears to be close, it is distinguished by the mesosternal receptacle, metasternal episterna, and femora.

HOPLODECILAUS MARMORATUS, n. sp.

Black, shining, more or less mottled with red or testaceous; antennæ pale-red. Sparsely clothed with whitish scales, longer and denser on under-surface and legs than elsewhere.

Head convex; densely and coarsely but equally punctate; ocular fovea not traceable. Rostrum shorter than prothorax, increasing in width from base to apex; rather coarsely punctate, but along middle with an interrupted shining impunctate space. Basal joint of funicle as long as second and third combined, third to seventh transverse and closely united. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, with dense, moderately large, round punctures; with a feebly-impressed median line. *Elytra* not twice the length of prothorax, widest at about middle, the outline subcontinuous with that of prothorax; with series of large, suboblong, deep, subapproximate punctures, of almost equal size throughout; interstices the width of or slightly wider than punctures, themselves finely punctate. *Under-surface* moderately densely punctate. *Femora* stout, densely punctate, feebly but rather acutely dentate. Length, 3 mm. (vix.); rostrum, $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.; width, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Albany (R. Helms).

The head is dark-brown and darker than the rostrum; the prothorax is black, except at apex and along middle: the base, sides, and beyond middle of the elytra are more or

less mottled; the abdomen and legs are stained in places with piceous. The clothing of the upper-surface is very sparse and indistinct.

IMALIODES SCITULUS, n. sp.

♂. Black, antennæ almost black. Head and rostrum (almost to apex), prothorax and legs with dense whitish-grey scales, a few tufts of similar scales on elytra; elytra at base and a distinct subtriangular patch on each side of apex, and the greater part of the under-surface, with white scales.

Head with rather small concealed punctures; eyes finely faceted. Rostrum moderately curved; apical fourth densely punctate, behind antennæ coarsely punctate and with four grooves and three ridges, which, however, are more or less concealed. Antennæ inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum; second joint of funicle distinctly longer than first. *Prothorax* as long as wide, basal two-thirds subparallel, apex rounded, base feebly bisinuate; feebly impressed along middle; with small punctures which are concealed by clothing. *Elytra* wider than prothorax at base, which is almost truncate, with the shoulders not produced, widest before middle; with series of large, subquadrate punctures, wider than the interstices; these (especially the second) are in places subtuberculate; each separately rounded and produced at apex. *Metasternum* depressed along middle, the depression continued on to abdomen. *Femora* stout (but thinner than in *subfasciatus* or *terreus*), feebly dentate. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; rostrum, 2 mm.; width, $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum smoother and shining, the punctures smaller, and the scales not continued beyond the middle, and the antennæ inserted at a greater distance from the apex.

Hab.—New South Wales: Illawarra, Kurrajong (Macleay Museum).

The prothorax as long as wide, with the sides subparallel for part of their length, and each elytron separately rounded at apex, render this a very distinct species. It appears to be close to *nodulosus*, which, however, is said to have a scutellum and the elytra sulcate-punctate. I have described the best-preserved specimen; two others have the scales of a uniform pale dingy-brown and almost without a trace of the very distinct basal and apical patches of white scales on the elytra of the type.

IMALIODES OVIPENNIS, n. sp.

Black, scapes and claws dingy-red. Densely clothed with suberect scales, confused amongst small mud-like ones, all of a uniform shade of dingy-brown.

Head with coarse concealed punctures; eyes finely faceted. *Rostrum* the length of prothorax, feebly curved, sides incurved to middle, coarsely and irregularly punctate, a feeble shining impunctate line along middle. *Scape* inserted almost in exact middle of rostrum, the length of three basal joints of funicle; of the latter the first joint is distinctly longer than the second, the others are transverse. *Prothorax* slightly transverse, base almost truncate; with moderately large but almost entirely-concealed punctures. *Elytra* ovate, as deep as wide, rather suddenly elevated above prothorax, shoulders not projecting and no wider than prothorax, widest at about middle; seriate punctate or foveate, punctures subquadrate, close together, partially obscured by clothing. Punctures of *under-surface* concealed. *Legs* long; femora with dense partially-concealed punctures, finely but acutely dentate, posterior just passing apex of elytra. Length, $4\frac{4}{5}$ mm.; rostrum, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width, $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Barron Falls (A. Koebele), Cairns (Macleay Museum).

In outline much like *nigricornis*, but the legs longer and thinner and the clothing very different.

IMALIODES FRATER, n. sp.

Dark blackish-brown, antennæ and tarsi dull-red. Densely clothed with suberect stout ochreous-brown scales; a feeble but distinct median fascia of paler scales on the elytra, the convex side of which is directed towards the base; each elytral puncture containing a scale, and outlined by scales, except beneath the fascia and towards base.

Funicle with the second joint longer but not much thinner than first. Length, $5\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; rostrum, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; width, $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Dryander (type in Mr. A. Simson's collection).

Remarkably close in appearance to *edentatus*, but larger, the clothing paler and with a feeble elytral fascia. The principal difference, however, lies in the funicle. In this species the second joint is distinctly longer than the first and not much thinner, the two combined being as long as the rest combined; in *edentatus* the second joint is shorter and much thinner than the first, and the two combined are shorter than the rest combined. I can find no other structural differences, but the punctures of the elytra are more clearly defined than in *edentatus*.

ANCHITHYRUS CALIGINOSUS, n. sp.

Piceous-brown, antennæ dull-red. Not very densely (denser on legs than elsewhere) clothed with fawn-coloured scales.

Head densely but indistinctly punctate. Rostrum the length of prothorax, sides distinctly incurved to middle; with large, dense punctures, larger towards base and leaving an impunctate line along middle. Scape the length of three basal joints of funicle; of these the first is slightly longer than second, whilst none of the others are distinctly transverse. *Prothorax* with dense and rather strong punctures, except at apex, the interspaces feebly granulate. *Elytra* ovate, fully twice the length of and at base no wider than base of prothorax, widest at about middle; with series of large subquadrate punctures, each separated by a rounded ridge; interstices narrower than punctures and with small clusters of small granules. *Abdomen* rather coarsely but indistinctly punctate; intercoxal process rather narrow, third and fourth segments combined about equal to second or fifth; sutures of all deep. *Legs* densely punctate; posterior femora slightly passing elytra. Length, 6 mm.; rostrum, 2 mm.; width, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (Macleay Museum).

In certain lights the elytra, when seen from behind, appear to be supplied with numerous transverse ridges; the interstices are much narrower than the punctures, and not continuously convex, but each is raised at the corner of and depressed in the middle of each puncture, the raised spaces being crowned with a few small granules (becoming very feeble towards the sides), so that each puncture is bounded on its four corners by clusters of feeble granules.

ANCHITHYRUS RETICULATUS, n. sp.

Almost black, antennæ dull-red. Rather densely (except on rostrum) clothed with stout, subspathulate, reddish fawn-coloured scales, becoming subsetose on legs: a few darker scales at apex of prothorax.

Head with dense indistinct punctures. Rostrum almost the length of prothorax, sides distinctly incurved to middle; basal third coarsely punctate, elsewhere shining and with scattered and comparatively small punctures. Scape the length of four basal joints of funicle; of these the first is considerably stouter but not much longer than second, the others are transverse. *Prothorax* with dense and large but almost-concealed punctures. *Elytra* ovate, about twice the length of prothorax, but at base no wider; sides strongly

rounded; with series of large subquadrate deep punctures, each of which is separated by a rounded ridge; interstices much narrower than punctures. *Abdomen* indistinctly but rather coarsely punctate; third and fourth segments combined slightly longer than second or fifth; intercoxal process rather narrower; sutures of all the segments deep. *Legs* long; posterior femora passing elytra for about one-fourth their length. Length, $3\frac{2}{3}$ mm.; rostrum, 1 mm.; width, 2 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (Macleay Museum).

In appearance close to the preceding species; but besides being much smaller it may be readily distinguished by the entire absence of granules. Each elytral puncture appears to be surrounded by four ridges that are thickened at the intersecting corner; towards the sides, however, the transverse ridges become very feeble. The eyes are smaller and with larger facets, and the scales are considerably larger than in either the preceding species or in *muticus*. The specimen described appears to be ♀.

POROPTERELLUS, n. g.

Head rather large, partially concealed. Eyes small, ovate, widely separated, coarsely faceted. Rostrum short, wide, and almost straight. Scape inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum, the length of funicle; two basal joints of funicle elongate; club large and briefly ovate. *Prothorax* convex, base truncate, sides and apex rounded, apex produced, constriction feeble; ocular lobes obtuse. *Scutellum* not traceable. *Elytra* ovate. *Pectoral canal* deep and wide, terminated between four anterior coxæ. *Mesosternal receptacle* wide, raised in front, emargination feebly semicircular; cavernous. *Metasternum* much shorter than the following segment; episterna not traceable. *Abdomen* moderately large; two basal segments large, the suture between them traceable at sides only, first as long as second and third combined, intercoxal process very wide (wider than third segment), third and fourth combined the length of second or fifth. *Legs* moderately long; posterior coxæ touching elytra; femora moderately thin, feebly dentate, not grooved, posterior curved and passing elytra; tibiæ compressed, almost straight; tarsi not very thin, third joint moderately wide, deeply bilobed, fourth elongate. Subelliptic, convex, squamose, apterous.

Close to *Poropterus*, but the femora dentate, suture between first and second abdominal segments not continuous and mesosternal receptacle differently shaped. The club is unusually large. The specimen described below looks from above

very much like a small *Poropterus*; its head is flat, except the basal portion, which is glabrous and with a slight bluish iridescence.

POROPTERELLUS INTERCOXALIS, n. sp.

Black, opaque; antennæ and tarsi dull-red. Not very densely clothed with stout, suberect, brown scales, on the prothorax confined to the punctures, except for four feeble fascicles across middle, and two still more feeble ones at apex; elytra irregularly clothed, the sides almost naked, with feeble fascicles in places; each puncture of under-surface containing a scale; legs rather densely clothed. Head between eyes and base of rostrum feebly clothed.

Head rather large, flattened and punctate between eyes, basal portion bald, lightly punctate and with a faint-bluish iridescence, with a feeble median impression, and which is traceable to base; eyes separated from head by a feeble groove posteriorly. Rostrum shorter than prothorax, apex as wide as base, sides feebly incurved to middle, base and sides rather coarsely but not densely punctate, apex moderately-densely punctate; along middle smooth and shining. *Prothorax* as long as wide; with rather large, round, non-confluent punctures. *Elytra* wider than and not twice the length of prothorax, base truncate, shoulders rounded, widest before middle; with series of large, round, deep punctures, of almost equal size throughout; interstices regular, convex, narrower than punctures. *Metasternum* with a shallow elliptic impression on each side. Basal segment of abdomen with two curved series of punctures; those of the first very large and subbasal, but at sides curved round coxæ, those of the second subapical and not continuous to sides; suture between first and second segments deep at sides, marked in middle by a large puncture or fovea, and not traceable elsewhere; second segment with a row of rather large punctures. *Femora* coarsely punctate, feebly dentate, posterior strongly curved and passing elytra for about one-fifth of their length; fourth joint of tarsi noticeably longer than first. Length, 4 mm.; rostrum, 1 mm.; width, 2 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (Macleay Museum).

The abdominal punctures are very remarkable. The ocular fovea is scarcely distinguishable amidst the surrounding punctures. On the middle of each elytron of the type there is a small and indefinite patch of pale scales.

GLYPTOPOROPTERUS, n. g.

Head large and partially concealed. Eyes ovate, widely separated, very finely faceted. Rostrum moderately long and

wide, almost straight. Scape inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum, slightly shorter than funicle; two basal joints of the latter elongate; club ovate, subcontinuous with funicle. *Prothorax* subconical, base bisinuate, constriction shallow, ocular lobes almost rectangular. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* briefly subovate, base trisinuate. *Pectoral canal* deep and wide, terminated between four anterior coxæ. *Mesosternal receptacle* strongly and suddenly raised, emargination widely transverse; cavernous. *Metasternum* very short; episterna somewhat curved and very narrow, widened and rounded but without an inner projection anteriorly. *Abdomen* not very large; basal segment as long as the three following combined, its suture with second deep at sides but fine across middle, intercoxal process wide; three apical segments depressed, the third and fourth combined shorter than second or fifth, second sloping and slightly longer than fifth. *Legs* long and thin; posterior coxæ touching elytra; femora linear, not grooved, edentate, posterior passing elytra; tibiæ rounded and almost straight; tarsi rather short, third joint wide and deeply bilobed. Ovate, convex, squamose, tuberculate, apterous.

Closely allied to *Poropterus*, but the eyes are very finely faceted, the mesosternal receptacle strongly raised, and the metasternal episterna traceable; from *Microporopterus* it is readily distinguished by the long legs, the posterior femora of which considerably pass the apex of the elytra.

Poropterus sharpi, Faust, and *P. cucullata*, Heller (for specimens of these species I am indebted to Dr. Heller), from New Guinea should be referred to this genus.

GLYPTOPOROPTERUS ASPER, n. sp.

Black, antennæ and claw-joints almost black. Densely clothed with small thin grey scales; under-surface and legs with longer and rather numerous scales scattered about.

Head flat between eyes, but the ocular fovea rather deep; with small and irregular granules; punctures indistinct. Rostrum slightly shorter than prothorax, sides incurved to middle; densely but not very coarsely and almost regularly punctate. Scape inserted very slightly in advance of the middle, the length of six basal joints of funicle; of the latter the first joint is slightly shorter than the second, the fifth and sixth are feebly, whilst the seventh is moderately transverse. *Prothorax* about as long as wide, base slightly bisinuate, sides rather strongly rounded, apex produced, bluntly bifurcate and about one-third the width of base; with numerous small shining granules scattered about and crown-

ing four tubercles that are transversely placed in middle; punctures concealed. *Elytra* considerably (but not suddenly) wider than prothorax, and much less than twice its length, not much longer than wide; punctures large but (except at sides) much obscured by granules and tubercles; with moderately small, numerous, shining granules scattered about and crowning tubercles; of these there are about thirty altogether. *Abdomen* indistinctly punctate. *Femora* indistinctly punctate and granulate, posterior passing elytra for about one-third their length. Length, 10 mm.; rostrum, $3\frac{1}{5}$ mm.; width, $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales (type in Macleay Museum).

A short, broad species, which should be easily recognized by the number of tubercles and the shining and numerous granules; the elytral tubercles are sometimes of considerable size: three on the third interstice, one (postmedian) on the fifth, and one humeral, being the largest; others, however, almost approach them in size. The clothing is almost setose in character. In general appearance it is moderately close to *sharpi* (from New Guinea), but differs in being shorter and broader, the elytral tubercles considerably larger, and the granules of both prothorax and elytra smaller and less crowded together.

ILLIDGEA, n.g.

Head large, partially concealed; ocular fovea distinct. Eyes ovate, widely separated, moderately faceted. Rostrum rather short and stout, curved. Antennæ rather stout; scape inserted almost in exact middle of rostrum, shorter than funicle; two basal joints of funicle elongate; club briefly ovate, its sutures more or less oblique. *Prothorax* convex, base truncate, sides rounded, constriction deep, ocular lobes obtuse. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax, posterior declivity abrupt. *Pectoral canal* deep and wide, terminated between four anterior coxæ. *Mesosternal receptacle* transverse, rather strongly raised in front, emargination widely transverse, cavernous. *Metasternum* much shorter than the following segment; episterna not traceable. *Abdomen* moderately large, sutures deep and straight; first segment as long as second to fourth combined, intercoxal process rather narrow, second just perceptibly longer than third, third and fourth combined equal to fifth. *Legs* long; posterior coxæ touching elytra; femora sublinear, neither grooved nor dentate, posterior passing elytra; tibiæ scarcely compressed, almost straight; tarsi stout, third joint not much wider than long, bilobed to basal fourth, fourth elongate. Elliptic, strongly convex, squamose, fasciculate, tuberculate, apterous.

Allied to *Poropterus*, but the three intermediate segments of the abdomen equal or almost so, and with the sutures of the club oblique. *Hexymus*, to which it is also allied, has distinct metathoracic episterna.

ILLIDGEA 16-TUBERCULATA, n. sp.

Black, subopaque, antennæ and claws almost black. Upper-surface rather sparsely clothed with distinct reddish-brown adpressed scales, becoming more numerous and subfasciculate on tubercles; those of the two anterior and of two of the median prothoracic tubercles sooty; legs rather densely squamose, on the femora sooty and brown scales intermingled, on apex of femora and on the tibiæ the scales are almost entirely sooty.

Head large, base depressed, indistinctly punctate; ocular fovea large. Sculpture of rostrum concealed by clothing but evidently coarsely punctate. Scape noticeably shorter than funicle; first joint of the latter longer and stouter than second, third and fifth subglobular, sixth and especially the seventh strongly transverse. *Prothorax* about as long as wide, sides rounded, base narrowly depressed; each side of apex with a small fasciculate tubercle, four tubercles across middle, the lateral ones small, the median ones large, rounded, and almost double; along middle an opaque median carina, indistinctly terminated in front, but posteriorly forming a distinct scutellar lobe. *Scutellum* longer than wide. *Elytra* scarcely wider than prothorax, and not twice as long; shoulders excavated to receive the posterior angles of the prothorax; with two transverse series consisting of four large rounded tubercles, the first at about one-fourth from base, the second at summit of posterior declivity, a small tubercle on each side just below summit; with a number of mixed, small, and moderately large, distant punctures, becoming very small posteriorly and larger and seriatly arranged on the sides. *Metasternum* and abdomen with small sparse punctures, the apical segment, however, densely punctate. Posterior *femora* passing elytra for about one-third their length. Length, 9 mm.; rostrum, 3 mm.; width, 4 mm.; depth, 4 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane (R. Illidge); New South Wales: Wentworth Falls (A. Simson).

The clothing of the specimen described appears to be in perfect preservation, it is dense only on the scutellum, tubercles, legs, and apical segment of abdomen. The tubercles in the middle of the prothorax are impressed in the middle so that they appear to be double; this appearance is enhanced by the clothing of the anterior portion being darker than that

of the posterior. The elytral tubercles appear to be on the third and fifth interstices, the largest being on the third at the summit of the posterior declivity (this part is fully as long as the part preceding it); the tubercles entirely interrupt the sequence of the punctures, so that these are seriate in arrangement only on the sides and posteriorly.

. OMYDAUS SUBFASCICULATUS, n. sp.

Moderately densely clothed with ochreous-brown scales, the elytra with sooty scales subfasciculate in arrangement.

Head coarsely punctate; with a narrow median carina; eyes not very finely faceted. Rostrum inflated near (but not at) base; basal half coarsely punctate, and with a distinct median carina, apical half shining and with small punctures. Scape the length of funicle; first joint of the latter distinctly longer than second. *Prothorax* feebly convex, sides very feebly rounded, base bisinuate but apparently widely and rather deeply emarginate; with a moderately distinct median carina; with dense large and round but somewhat irregular punctures; posterior angles produced beyond the median lobe. *Elytra* somewhat angular, shoulders produced; with series of large, deep, oblong punctures, becoming smaller towards sides and much smaller towards apex; interstices punctate, the alternate ones distinctly raised, except posteriorly. *Under-surface* with large punctures. Second abdominal segment very decidedly elevated above third. *Tibiæ* striated, the anterior strongly trisinate beneath. Length, 8 mm.; rostrum, 2 mm. (vix.); width, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Galston (A. M. Lea).

In appearance nearer *fuliginosus* than any here described, but this is in consequence of the raised elytral interstices; otherwise they are very distinctly separated by the rostrum, abdomen, base of prothorax, tibiæ, etc. The rostrum is thinner and less parallel-sided than in any of the others except of the following species. The fascicles on the elytra are confined to the third and fifth interstices except at summit of posterior declivity. In consequence of the subapical tooth of the anterior tibiæ being rather large, and the tibiæ themselves feebly dentate in the middle, they are strongly trisinate beneath.

OMYDAUS CONTRACTUS, n. sp.

Moderately-densely clothed with stoutish scales, varying from a dingy-grey to sooty-black, and subfasciculate on elytra.

Head rather coarsely punctate; with a distinct median carina; eyes comparatively coarsely faceted. Rostrum sud-

denly bent near base, much wider near (but not at) base than elsewhere; basal third coarsely punctate, apical two-thirds highly polished and almost impunctate. Antennæ rather thin; scape the length of funicle. *Prothorax* feebly convex, sides moderately rounded, suddenly decreasing to apex and rather strongly to base, base feebly sinuate; with a moderately distinct median carina not continuous to base; disc with three distinct subcircular impressions: one on each side of middle, the other in middle of base; with rather large, round, shallow punctures; posterior angles about rectangular. *Elytra* elongate-subcordate, base trisinate, median sinus very feeble, the others small and semicircular; with series of large, deep, oblong punctures, becoming smaller towards the sides, and much smaller posteriorly; alternate interstices scarcely visibly raised. *Under-surface* coarsely punctate. Second abdominal segment decidedly raised above third. *Tibiæ* indistinctly striated, the anterior not very distinctly bisinuate beneath, subapical tooth rather indistinct; tarsi thinner than usual. Length, 7 mm.; rostrum, 2 mm.; width, $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Richmond River (A. M. Lea).

The outline of this species is strongly suggestive of *Exithius cariosus*; the sides of the prothorax and elytra rather rapidly decrease to their junction; the elytra at their base are considerably narrower than the widest part of the prothorax, whilst in all the other species they are at least as wide.

OMYDAUS IMPRESSICOLLIS, n. sp.

Clothing much as in the preceding species.

Head coarsely and irregularly punctate; median carina not traceable; eyes rather finely faceted. Rostrum coarsely and irregularly punctate, punctures dense but finer in front of antennæ than elsewhere. Antennæ stout; scape noticeably shorter than funicle. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, feebly convex, base strongly bisinuate, basal two-thirds subparallel; with a distinct median carina on apical three-fourths; disc with shallow but distinct depressions; with dense, large, round, somewhat irregular punctures. *Elytra* with the sides subparallel from basal fifth to apical third; with series of large, deep, suboblong punctures, becoming smaller, rounder, and deeper at sides, and much smaller posteriorly; alternate interstices irregularly elevated and feebly granulate. *Under-surface* coarsely punctate. *Tibiæ* striated, each much wider at than close to apex, anterior feebly bisinuate beneath, the subapical tooth rather small, the terminal hook unusually long. Length, 9 mm.; rostrum, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width, $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales (Macleay Museum).

The narrowest of the genus. I cannot find the least trace of a carina on the head of the specimen described, but this is probably a character that is not to be too strictly relied upon, as in *oblongopunctatus* one specimen has the head carinate, whilst another has not. The depressions on the prothorax, although not very deep, are sufficiently distinct; there are three subbasal ones, and a semicircular one (at its posterior end rather deeper than elsewhere) on each side of the carina.

OMYDAUS CONFUSUS, n. sp.

Clothing somewhat as in *oblongopunctatus*.

Head coarsely punctate; with a feeble median carina; eyes moderately faceted. Rostrum almost parallel-sided; coarsely punctate on basal half, not very coarsely on apical. Antennæ rather stout; scape noticeably shorter than funicle. Shape much as in *oblongopunctatus*, but rather narrower; the *prothorax* with larger and deeper punctures and the median carina more pronounced; the *elytra* with smaller punctures, much less clearly defined and more or less confluent. Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; rostrum, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width, $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Tamworth (A. M. Lea).

Close to *oblongopunctatus* but smaller and narrower, and with different punctures. The elytral interstices are feebly connected in places, causing feeble transverse subtubercular spaces; the anterior tibiæ are not very strongly bisinuate, and are without the median tooth of *oblongopunctatus*, the subapical tooth, however, is rather distinct.

PSEUDOMYDAUS, n. g.

Eyes rather small, coarsely faceted. Rostrum rather stout. Scape much shorter than funicle, inserted almost in middle. *Prothorax* longer than wide. *Elytra* more than twice the length of prothorax. *Abdomen* with the second segment almost as long as the two following combined, its suture with first deep at sides only and curved across middle. *Legs* moderately long; femora stout, edentate. Other characters as in *Omydaus*.

The species described below is not unlike a small variety of *Omydaus impressicollis*, but the characters given above are so much at variance with those of *Omydaus* that it certainly should not be placed in that genus.

PSEUDOMYDAUS TENUIS, n. sp.

Black, antennæ and tarsi of a dingy-red. Moderately densely clothed with reddish-brown and rather elongate scales, on the prothorax one in each puncture; elytra in addition

with minute scales on the interstices, a distinct oblique fascia of whitish scales at summit of posterior declivity, and a small round spot of similar scales on third interstice at one-third from base; under-surface and legs with denser and longer clothing than on upper-surface.

Long, thin, and subparallel. *Head* moderately large, somewhat coarsely and irregularly punctate; ocular fovea wide, but shallow and indistinct. Rostrum rather stout, the length of prothorax, moderately curved, sides feebly incurved to middle, base (but not extreme base) wider than apex; coarsely punctate throughout, but behind antennæ the punctures subseriate in arrangement. Antennæ rather stout; scape inserted just perceptibly nearer apex than base, the length of the three following joints: first joint of funicle slightly stouter and longer than second, third to seventh subcylindrical and feebly transverse; club briefly ovate. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, base strongly bisinuate, basal four-fifths subparallel, towards apex suddenly but not largely narrowed; with dense and moderately large and round but rather shallow punctures; surface somewhat uneven; with a feeble median carina; walls slightly inwardly oblique. *Elytra* not much wider than and about twice and one-half the length of prothorax, sides subparallel, apex widely rounded and not much narrower than base, base strongly trisinuate, shoulders produced; with series of large, round, deep, subapproximate punctures, not much smaller posteriorly than elsewhere; interstices punctate, indistinctly and very feebly granulate, narrower than series of punctures, the alternate ones slightly raised. *Pectoral canal* deep and wide, terminated at base of anterior coxæ. *Meso-sternal receptacle* raised in front, sides oblique, apex much wider than base and almost truncate; cavernous. *Meta-sternum* moderately large, but considerably shorter than the following segment; densely punctate; episterna rather narrow, each with a series of punctures. *Abdomen* long and coarsely punctate, two basal segments depressed in middle in ♂, feebly convex in ♀, first as long as second and third combined, intercoxal process wide and almost truncate, second almost as long as third and fourth combined and considerably longer than fifth. *Femora* stout, edentate, indistinctly (the anterior not at all) grooved, posterior scarcely extending to apical segment, densely punctate; tibiæ rather short, in addition to the terminal hook each with a small subapical tooth; tarsi rather narrow, third joint not much wider than second and bilobed for scarcely half its length, fourth long, thin, and setose. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.: rostrum, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Burrawang (T. G. Sloane), Illawarra (Macleay Museum).

A long, thin species, somewhat like the European *Plinthus caliginosus*. The prothorax is flattened, but is rendered uneven by rather feeble depressions: at the base three of these are distinct, the median one divides on each side of the median line and is continued on each side to near apex, the lateral ones are traceable to about the middle. The subapical tooth of the anterior tibiæ in the ♂ is rather large.

I have described the clothing of the most distinctly marked specimen; of two others under examination one has the elytra almost uniformly clothed, whilst the other has the small whitish spots absent and the postmedian fascia just traceable.

POROPTERINUS, n. g.

Head almost concealed by prothorax. Eyes ovate, widely separated, coarsely faceted. Rostrum moderately long and not very stout, curved. Scape inserted closer to apex than base of rostrum, shorter than funicle; second joint of funicle elongate, the first joined to the scrobe by a small lateral node at the base; club ovate, subcontinuous with funicle. *Prothorax* transverse, constriction deep and continuous across summit, ocular lobes obtuse, base bisinuate. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* wider than prothorax, shoulders produced, sides strongly arcuate towards apex. *Pectoral canal* deep, terminated between four anterior coxæ, encroached upon by the anterior pair. *Mesosternal receptacle* V-shaped, depressed in front; open. *Metasternum* shorter than the following segment; episterna rather narrow. *Abdomen* large; two basal segments large, first scarcely as long as second and third combined, its suture with second curved at middle, third and fourth combined longer than second or fifth, their sutures deep and wide. *Legs* moderately long; femora moderately stout, neither grooved nor dentate, posterior not extending to apex of abdomen; tibiæ slightly compressed, bisinuate beneath; tarsi slender, almost glabrous above, third joint not much wider than second but deeply bilobed, fourth elongate; claws rather long and thin. Subovate, depressed, squamose, apterous.

A remarkable genus, which belongs to the *Poropterus* group; it is not close to any with which I am acquainted. The mesosternal receptacle sloping downwards (instead of upwards) to the front is a most unusual feature; the first joint of the funicle is also remarkable.

POROPTERINUS TRILOBUS, n. sp.

Blackish-brown, antennæ and tarsi of a rather pale-red. Very densely clothed with muddy-grey and sooty scales (which entirely conceal the punctures), interspersed with stouter and

suberect scales, which form feeble fascicles on the alternate interstices of the elytra.

Head with dense but concealed punctures. Rostrum densely punctate but punctures concealed except in front of antennæ; scrobes deep in front but abruptly turned beneath, at sides scarcely traceable to eyes. Funicle with the first joint stouter and considerably shorter than second, third to seventh transverse. *Prothorax* transverse; divided into three lobes by the deep anterior constriction, and a still deeper and wider median depression, basal lobes larger than the anterior one; with dense, deep, and rather large punctures, which are entirely concealed, as is also a feeble carina along the middle of the median depression. *Elytra* considerably wider than prothorax and more than twice as long, widest near base, then slightly diminishing in width to apical two-thirds, which are strongly arcuate; seriate-punctate, punctures large, subquadrate, entirely concealed, third, fifth, and seventh interstices decidedly elevated and causing the base to appear multisinuate, the third and fifth broken up into feeble tubercles beyond the middle. *Under-surface* evidently with large punctures, but which are entirely concealed, as are also the sutures of the metasternal episterna. Posterior femora (although somewhat longer than the others) not extending to apex of penultimate segment. Length, $6\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; rostrum, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width, $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Cootamundra, Forest Reefs (A. M. Lea).

The strong impressions on the prothorax (dividing it into three distinct lobes) and the peculiar shape and sculpture of the elytra give this species a remarkable appearance, so that, although the derm and punctures are hidden, the species is a very distinct one. The four specimens under examination were taken from under very old logs.

PROPTERCULUS, n. g.

Head convex, not concealed. Eyes rather large, ovate, not very widely separated, rather coarsely faceted. Rostrum moderately long and rather wide, feebly curved; a shallow groove on each side above scrobe. Antennæ moderately stout; scape inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum, the length of funicle; basal joint of the latter rather long; club ovate, subcontinuous with funicle. *Prothorax* transverse, sides rounded, base almost truncate, constriction not traceable, ocular lobes obtuse. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* ovate, shoulders rounded. *Pectoral canal* deep and wide, terminated between front and intermediate coxæ. *Mesosternal receptacle* feebly raised, crescent-shaped, emargination widely transverse;

cavernous. *Metasternum* short; episterna narrow but traceable throughout. *Abdomen* with straight sutures; first segment as long as second and third combined, intercoxal process rather narrow, third and fourth combined slightly longer than second and fifth. *Legs* moderately long; posterior coxæ almost touching elytra; femora not stout, grooved, edentate, posterior terminated before apex of abdomen; tibiæ rather long and almost straight; tarsi moderately long, third joint wide and deeply bilobed, fourth elongate. Elongate-ovate, strongly convex, striate, squamose, winged.

Evidently belongs to the *Poropterus* group, but I know of no closely related genus.

PROPTERCULUS SUBNITIDUS, n. sp.

Piceous-brown and somewhat shining, antennæ and tarsi paler. Not densely clothed with depressed and suberect sooty scales, intermingled with a few white ones, and which are more numerous on the under-surface than elsewhere.

Head convex; indistinctly punctate. Rostrum the length of prothorax, sides very feebly incurved to middle; basal half with coarse, partially-concealed punctures; apical half shining and moderately punctate, an impunctate line along middle. First joint of funicle obconical, the length of second and third combined and much wider, third to seventh transverse. *Prothorax* lightly transverse, base not much wider than apex; with dense, round, deep, clearly cut, non-confluent punctures, suddenly becoming much smaller on apical fourth. *Elytra* not much wider than, about once and two-thirds the length of, and outline subcontinuous with, that of prothorax; punctate-striate, punctures indistinct, although rather large; interstices regular, convex, shining, slightly narrower than striæ. *Abdomen* with dense, round, deep, clearly-cut, scarcely-concealed punctures. *Femora* with dense but rather small punctures, posterior extending to apical segment. Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; rostrum, $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.; width, 1 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: King George Sound (Australian Museum).

The elytral punctures are indistinct, except towards the sides, but are not concealed by the clothing, which is almost absent, except posteriorly.

PTEROPOROPTERUS, n. g.

Head convex, partially concealed. Eyes ovate, very finely faceted. Rostrum not very long and rather wide, lightly curved, a shallow groove on each side above scrobe. Antennæ moderately stout; scape shorter than funicle, inserted nearer

apex than base of rostrum; two basal joints of funicle moderately long; club ovate. *Prothorax* as long as wide, sides rounded, base bisinuate, constriction slight, ocular lobes almost rectangular. *Scutellum* minute. *Elytra* ovate, convex, each separately rounded at base. *Pectoral canal* deep and wide, terminated between four anterior coxæ. *Mesosternal receptacle* raised, almost crescent-shaped, emargination rather widely transverse; cavernous. *Metasternum* short; episterna not traceable. *Abdomen* with distinct sutures; first segment rather large, as long as second and third combined, apex incurved, intercoxal process rounded and rather narrow; third and fourth combined the length of fifth and slightly shorter than second. *Legs* rather long; posterior coxæ touching elytra; femora feebly grooved, edentate, posterior just passing elytra; tibiæ rounded, almost straight; tarsi rather short, third joint wide and deeply bilobed. Elongate-ovate; strongly convex, squamose, nontuberculate, winged.

Allied to *Poropterus*, but winged, the elytra separately rounded at the base, the eyes very finely faceted, and the femora feebly grooved.

PTEROPROPTERUS LACUNOSUS, n. sp.

Of a rather dark reddish-brown. Moderately-densely (dense on legs and rostrum) clothed with large, soft, dingy, whitish scales; prothorax and elytra, in addition, with stout, suberect, sooty setæ.

Head and rostrum coarsely punctate, but punctures scarcely traceable. Rostrum the length of prothorax, sides incurved to middle; punctures unconcealed only at extreme apex. Scape inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, the length of six basal joints of funicle; first joint of funicle stouter and almost twice the length of second, fourth to sixth feebly, seventh strongly transverse. *Prothorax* convex, base lightly bisinuate, apex produced and rounded; with dense, round, and rather large, but shallow punctures. *Elytra* elongate-ovate, not much wider than and about twice the length of prothorax; with regular series of large, subquadrate, clearly-defined and crowded, but not confluent, punctures: interstices much narrower than punctures, each appearing as a series of feeble granules (a granule at each corner of a puncture). *Under-surface* coarsely but not clearly punctate. Length, 6 mm.; rostrum, $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.; width, $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (Macleay Museum).

On the elytra the clothing (except on shoulders and posterior declivity) is almost confined to the interstices, on the

prothorax it forms a feeble (but distinct) median line and a much more feeble line on each side. The dark setæ are confined to the upper-surface, but (except those at apex of prothorax) are almost invisible elsewhere than from the side. The sides of the prothorax appear granulate through the clothing, but this appearance is caused by the sides of the punctures being partially exposed; on the elytra, however, there are true granules, each of which bears a seta; the interstices between puncture and puncture (on the elytra) are actually wider (though less pronounced) than between row and row.

TENTEGIA QUADRISERIATA, n. sp.

Black, legs piceous-brown, antennæ paler. Clothing as in *anopla*.

Head with irregular punctures. *Rostrum* with large round punctures, arranged in four regular series behind antennæ, but without leaving elevated ridges. *Prothorax* with dense, round, large, shallow punctures; apex more produced than usual, with the extreme apex feebly notched and the constriction less pronounced; a feeble median carina from apex to behind middle. *Elytra* subcordate; subtuberculately produced behind shoulders; with series of very large punctures or foveæ, becoming larger at sides and smaller towards apex; interstices with shining somewhat distant granules, largest in vicinity of shoulders, third, fifth, and seventh scarcely visibly raised but with more distinct granules than the others. *Sterna* densely and irregularly punctate. Two basal segments of abdomen with round shallow foveæ, those on the second forming two complete rows. *Femora* edentate, with large shallow punctures, posterior just passing apex of elytra; tibiæ grooved, lower subapical tooth distinct but upper obsolete; third tarsal joint noticeably wider than second and rather deeply bilobed. Length, 5 mm.; rostrum, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; width, $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns, Rockhampton (Macleay Museum).

The shape (in consequence of the feeble notch at apex of prothorax) resembles that of the species belonging to *Microporopterus*; the femora are stouter with the third tarsal joint wider than usual.

TENTEGIA TORTIPES, n. sp.

Black, legs and antennæ piceous. Clothed with yellowish stout setæ or setose scales, very sparse on elytra, where, however, there are small and obscure patches of small white scales, and which are sparsely and irregularly distributed.

Head with dense and round but (for the genus) small punctures. *Rostrum* densely punctate between antennæ and apex, without distinct punctures behind antennæ, but with five very distinct carinæ, the median one of which is perfectly straight, but the others slightly waved. *Prothorax* with dense, short, shining ridges of unequal lengths; the sides punctate. *Elytra* subcordate, base almost perfectly straight, sides scarcely inflated behind shoulders; punctate-striate, the striæ wide and rather shallow, the punctures (except towards sides, where they are rather large) small, distant, and comparatively indistinct; interstices feebly shining and with small (almost seriate) punctures, the second and fourth not quite continuous to base, but the second feebly raised near base and the fourth very distinctly raised about summit of posterior declivity, the others there being but little raised; declivity itself abrupt and almost inwardly oblique. *Sterna* irregularly and not coarsely punctate. *Mesosternal receptacle* with very thin walls. Two basal segments of abdomen with (for the genus) small and not at all foveate punctures, those on the second in two very irregular series. *Legs* (especially the posterior) longer and thinner than usual; femora edentate, with shallow punctures, the posterior strongly arcuate; tibiæ with eight distinct grooves, with a feeble subapical tooth below but a very distinct one above, posterior very decidedly curved both longitudinally and outwardly; third tarsal joint wider than second and rather deeply bilobed. Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; rostrum, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width, 5 mm.

Hab.—Northern Territory: Port Darwin (type in Macleay Museum).

A remarkable species: the elytra without granules, the fourth interstice very decidedly raised, the posterior declivity very abrupt, the punctures of the two basal segments of abdomen comparatively small, long and crooked hindlegs, etc. Only the sides of the prothorax are distinctly punctate, the disc being covered with numerous short shining ridges of unequal lengths (becoming granules towards apex), but with a more or less inwardly oblique trend, the whole being reminiscent of *Neomelanterius carinicornis*. The length given is that of a straight line from apex of prothorax to apex of elytra, but along the curve of the back the distance between the same points is $13\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

ANILAUUS COSTIROSTRIS, n. sp.

♂. Reddish-brown, antennæ and tarsi paler. Moderately densely and uniformly clothed with short, stout scales, interspersed with longer and suberect ones, varying from dingy-grey to sooty, but giving the surface a dingy-brown appearance.

Head with dense but almost concealed punctures. Rostrum coarsely punctate throughout, but especially at base, behind antennæ with three very distinct, shining, slightly-waved ridges; wider at apex than at base. Funicle with the first joint stouter and slightly longer than second. *Prothorax* almost twice as wide as long; with coarse, deep, partially concealed punctures; with a narrow (slightly dilated in middle), shining median carina. *Elytra* not much longer than wide; with series of rather large, rounded punctures; interstices gently convex, wider than punctures near suture, but not as wide as sides. *Under-surface* and *legs* coarsely punctate. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; rostrum, $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.; width, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer and thinner, wider at base than at apex, less coarsely punctate but punctures more distinct, the three basal costæ wider and much less distinct, and the antennæ slightly nearer the middle.

Hab.—Queensland: Endeavour River, Cairns (Macleay Museum).

Differs from *sordidus* in being differently and much less densely clothed, prothorax wider and more suddenly contracted anteriorly; elytral interstices regular, and the whole body rather more depressed. The teeth of the four posterior femora are slightly larger, whilst those of the posterior are not quite so large as in *sordidus*.

MYRTERIS NASUTA, n. sp.

♀. Dingy-black, rostrum piceous-brown, antennæ red. Clothing as in *caligata* but much sparser, except on the legs and metasternal episterna.

Head densely punctate. Rostrum very long and thin, terminated considerably beyond posterior coxæ, its apex scarcely dilated; with distinct but rather small punctures and which are evenly and sparsely distributed, except that they become coarse on the flanks near apex. Antennæ very thin; scape inserted slightly nearer base than apex; two basal joints of funicle equal in length. *Prothorax* as in *caligata* except that the tubercular elevations are less pronounced, more numerous and irregular, and the excavated portion of each larger, so that they frequently look like small elevated rings; with a median carina which is elevated in front and traceable to base. *Elytra* as wide as long, depressed along suture; with almost regular series of large punctures, the interstices with a few feeble hollow tubercles, appearing like slightly-raised rings, and few of which are seta-bearing. *Pectoral canal* extending to apex of basal segment of abdomen.

Abdomen with foveæ as in *caligata*, but of larger size. Length, 7 mm.; rostrum, $4\frac{1}{3}$ mm.; width, 4 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Dryander (type in Mr. A. Simson's collection).

This species differs from *caligata* in having the rostrum longer (it is actually longer than the greatest elytral width), thinner, less dilated at apex, and with smaller punctures, the antennæ inserted nearer base than apex (all possibly sexual characters) with the two basal joints of the funicle equal in length, prothorax differently sculptured, elytra with smaller, much sparser, and hollower tubercles, very few of which are seta-bearing; but in particular by the pectoral canal extending to the apex of the basal segment of the abdomen instead of terminating before its middle. The species strongly resembles *caligata*, and I may be wrong in regarding it as new; if it is a female of *caligata*, then the two specimens of that species that are known to me must be males, although they have every appearance of being females.

MYRTESES PULLATA, n. sp.

♂. Dingy-black, rostrum piceous-brown, antennæ red. Densely clothed with pale muddy-brown setose scales, mingled (especially on prothorax) with ochreous ones.

Head densely punctate. Rostrum comparatively stout, terminated just before abdomen, parallel-sided except near apex; with large punctures close together, in four series behind antennæ, in front more crowded and irregular. Antennæ thin; scape inserted two-fifths from apex, two basal joints of funicle equal. *Prothorax* densely and coarsely punctate, with numerous feeble and hollow tubercular elevations; with a distinct and slightly shining carina, which is continuous to base and apex. *Elytra* as wide as long, not depressed along suture; with series of large punctures or foveæ, which are sometimes almost hidden by the clothing; interstices with almost regular series of small hollow shining granules: across the median half with feeble and feebly fasciculate tubercles. *Pectoral canal* terminated at abdomen. Two basal segments of *abdomen* with very large punctures or foveæ, forming three irregular rows on the first and two on the second. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; rostrum, 2 mm.; width, $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum much longer ($2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.) and thinner, terminated at abdomen, punctures much smaller and crowded together; antennæ thinner, scape inserted in exact middle of rostrum and club more elongate.

Hab.—Queensland: Mount Dryander, Burdekin River (types in Mr. A. Simson's collection).

This is the only species in which I am acquainted with both sexes. The clothing and tubercles are different to those of *nasuta* and *caligata*, and the pectoral canal is shorter; the most readily seen difference, however, is the absence of a sutural depression. The type male and female have been returned to Mr. Simson, a second female being retained by myself.

TETENGIA, n. g.

Head rather large, partially concealed. Eyes ovate, not very widely separated, coarsely faceted. Rostrum rather short and stout, feebly curved. Antennæ stout, scape shorter than funicle, inserted nearer base than apex; two basal joints of funicle elongate, the others transverse and increasing in width; club stout, continuous with funicle. *Prothorax* widely transverse, base truncate, sides at base excavated to receive femora, constriction absent; ocular lobes very obtuse. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* closely applied to, with the outline continuous with, that of prothorax. *Pectoral canal* deep and wide, terminated between intermediate coxæ. *Mesosternal receptacle* very feebly raised in front and depressed at the sides, walls equal throughout, emargination semicircular; cavernous. *Metasternum* much shorter than the following segment; episterna rather narrow but distinct throughout. *Abdomen* moderately large; first segment as long as the three following combined, second depressed below first, its sutures straight, third and fourth combined distinctly longer than second or fifth, their sutures deep and wide. *Legs* short and stout; femora deeply grooved to receive tibiæ, edentate, posterior terminated before apex of abdomen; tibiæ very wide, outer edge strongly rounded and thin, inwardly excavated to receive tarsi; tarsi rather short and stout, third joint not much wider than second and not bilobed to base, fourth long and very thin; claws feeble. Briefly ovate, feebly convex, nontuberculate, apterous.

The shape of the prothorax, abdomen, and legs render this a highly remarkable genus; its true position I am very doubtful of, but it appears to approach *Tentegia*.

TETENGIA SOLENOPA, n. sp.

Blackish-brown or dark-brown; prothorax pale, antennæ red. Prothorax moderately-densely clothed with ochreous scales, with a few white ones in small spots; elytra with whitish scales, not very densely distributed, and frequently condensed into small spots, second interstice at apex with similar scales to those on prothorax.

Head with dense, regular and not very large punctures; each eye encircled by a narrow impression. *Rostrum* coarsely punctate in ♂, moderately coarsely in ♀. *Prothorax* almost twice as wide as long, sides strongly but not suddenly rounded, apex less than half the width of base; with dense, round, uniform, clearly-defined punctures; a very feeble impunctate space along middle. *Elytra* not much longer than wide, very little wider than prothorax, widest immediately behind base, thence gently and continuously rounded to apex; striate-punctate, punctures deep oblong and feebly connected; interstices flat, wider than striæ, rather densely punctate, third to seventh terminating separately instead of the third and seventh and fourth and sixth being conjoined; flanks of basal half inwardly oblique curved and polished. *Under-surface* with punctures increasing in size, from rather small on the mesosternal receptacle, to large on the first segment of abdomen; second segment of the latter strongly and suddenly depressed below first, with a series of very large punctures becoming foveæ (four) in the middle; third and fourth each with a row of small punctures, fifth densely punctate. *Legs* densely punctate; femora oblong, thin at base, their grooves running out at the base, posterior not extending to apical segment; tibiæ lightly striated. Length, 4 mm.; rostrum, 1 mm.; width, 3 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: King George Sound (Austrian Museum), Bridgetown (A. M. Lea).

The punctuation of the under-surface is remarkable. Owing to the peculiar interstices each elytron appears to be supplied with a preapical callus, although such is not the case. The ciliation of the ocular lobes is silvery and remarkably short. The clothing appears to be easily abraded.

TEPALICUS, n. g.

Head excavated towards base, partially concealed. Eyes rather coarsely faceted. *Rostrum* long, thin, and curved. *Antennæ* moderately thin; scape inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum, the length of funicle; two basal joints of the latter elongate; club elongate-ovate, subcontinuous with funicle. *Prothorax* transverse, sides lightly rounded, base bisinuate, walls vertical, constriction slight, ocular lobes obtuse. *Scutellum* minute. *Elytra* subcordate, considerably wider than prothorax. *Pectoral canal* deep and narrow, terminated between intermediate coxæ. *Mesosternal receptacle* scarcely raised, walls not stout and of equal thickness throughout, emargination U-shaped; cavernous. *Metasternum* short; episterna narrow but distinct throughout and divided from the

middle by deep sutures. *Abdomen* moderately large, sutures distinct, that between first and second segments feeble but traceable across middle, first as long as second and third combined, intercoxal process not very wide; third and fourth combined longer than second or fifth. *Legs* moderately long; posterior coxæ touching elytra; femora not stout, feebly grooved, edentate, posterior just passing elytra; tibiæ feebly compressed, almost straight; tarsi long, thin, and shining, third joint very little wider than second and bilobed for about half its length, fourth elongate. Ovale, moderately convex, squamose, nontuberculate, apterous.

Closely allied to *Paleticus*, but the femora feebly grooved and edentate, the mesosternal receptacle U-shaped; the abdomen with the apical segments not suddenly narrowed by elytra, the suture between first and second traceable across middle, and the combined length of the third and fourth greater than that of the second or fifth.

TEPALICUS SEMICALVUS, n. sp.

Black, antennæ and tarsi of a rather pale-red. Densely clothed with muddy-brown scales, thickly interspersed with dark fawn-coloured erect scales that form feeble fascicles on the prothorax and elytra.

Head slightly convex, semicircularly depressed towards and naked at base; ocular fovea not traceable. Rostrum long, rather strongly curved, parallel-sided; with strong punctures in grooves on basal half, apical half polished and minutely punctate. Scape inserted at apical third; second joint of funicle considerably longer than first, the others transverse. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, base strongly bisinuate; punctures small, sparse, and entirely concealed; from middle to apex a distinctly elevated but narrow and squamose carina. *Elytra* subcordate, about once and one-half the width and twice and one-half the length of prothorax, base trisinuate, shoulders rounded, behind shoulders subparallel to apical third; with rather large round punctures, not very close together, and subgeminatè in arrangement, becoming very small posteriorly; alternate interstices irregularly and very feebly raised. *Metasternum* with a transverse median impression, notched in the middle anteriorly. Intercostal process of abdomen with a semicircular impression on each side; punctures (if present) entirely concealed. Length, 7 mm.; rostrum, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width, 4 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (Macleay Museum).

In appearance this species rather strongly resembles *Paleticus frontalis*. The prothorax could scarcely be called

fasciculate, as the erect scales, though thickly distributed, are nowhere in small patches; on the elytra the fascicles are almost confined to the third, fifth, and seventh interstices; the stout scales are very thickly distributed on the legs.

OUROPOROPTERUS, n. g.

Head moderately large, not visible from above. Eyes ovate, widely separated, finely faceted. Rostrum moderately long and rather thin, moderately curved; a shallow groove on each side above scrobe. Antennæ thin; scape inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum, the length of funicle; two basal joints of funicle elongate; club ovate, subcontinuous with funicle. *Prothorax* transverse, subconical, sides rounded, base bisinuate, constriction feeble, ocular lobes obtuse. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* subovate, base very little under than base of prothorax and trisinuate. *Pectoral canal* deep and moderately wide, terminated between four anterior coxæ. *Mesosternal receptacle* U-shaped, walls of equal thickness throughout but rather strongly raised posteriorly; feebly cavernous. *Metasternum* considerably shorter than the following segment; episterna narrow. *Abdomen* rather large; sutures distinct; first segment not much longer than second, its suture with it curved, intercoxal process rather narrow, second slightly longer than third and fourth combined and considerably longer than fifth. *Legs* not very long; femora not grooved, indistinctly dentate, posterior terminated before apex of abdomen; tibiæ compressed, feebly bisinuate; tarsi moderate, third joint wide and deeply bilobed, fourth moderately long but not thin. Elliptic, convex, squamose, tuberculate, apterous.

Very close to *Emethylus*, from which it differs, especially in the shoulders and absence of wings; the ocular lobes are also much less prominent, and the mesosternal receptacle is differently shaped. The latter organ is decidedly raised, but slopes *down* to the front instead of *up*, as is usually the case; seen from behind (or when probed) it appears to be cavernous, but when viewed from in front it appears to be almost open.

OUROPOROPTERUS DIURUS, n. sp.

♂. Dark reddish-brown, antennæ and claw-joints somewhat paler. Very densely and almost uniformly clothed, with rather stout, dark fawn-coloured scales, subfasciculate at apex of prothorax, and absent only at extreme apex of rostrum.

Head with dense, small, entirely-concealed punctures. Rostrum the length of prothorax, base noticeably wider than apex, sides incurved to middle; densely and rather coarsely

punctate, punctures concealed except at apex. Scape inserted at apical third; first joint of funicle as long as second and third combined. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, apex produced and bluntly bifurcate; with small and rather sparse and dense and minute punctures, all of which are concealed. *Elytra* about thrice the length of prothorax and at base very little wider, widest before middle, base lightly trisinate, sides strongly rounded, towards apex strongly arcuate, each separately produced at apex; with series of rather large and rounded, or subquadrate punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly; interstices in places subtuberculate, the alternate ones feebly raised; suture on basal half with small, shining granules. *Under-surface* with minute, concealed punctures. *Femora* densely punctate, minutely dentate, posterior just passing apex of third abdominal segment. Length, 8 mm.; rostrum, 2 mm.; width, $4\frac{1}{8}$ mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum rather longer and thinner, squamose at base only, shining and lightly punctate elsewhere, and the scape inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum.

Hab.—New South Wales: Illawarra (Macleay Museum).

There are about eighteen small tubercles on the elytra, nearly all of which are placed about the middle. The femoral teeth are acute, but very small, and are invisible from all directions until the clothing is removed.

BRACHYPROPTERUS VERMICULATUS, n. sp.

Black, apex of rostrum almost black, antennæ and claw-joints pale-red. Very densely clothed with fawn-coloured scales, paler on posterior declivity and darker on three apical segments of abdomen than elsewhere; elongate stout scales scattered about (rather thickly on the under-surface and legs) and forming numerous feeble fascicles on prothorax and elytra.

Head very feebly convex; punctures concealed; forehead feebly bisinuate. Rostrum the length of prothorax, sides feebly incurved to middle; basal half with coarse concealed punctures, apical half shining and with moderately strong punctures. Scape inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum, not much shorter than funicle; first joint of funicle slightly longer than second, seventh transverse. *Prothorax* lightly transverse; with a number of tubercular elevations all of the same height near apex forming a feeble O, at base forming a feeble M (but the median V very distinct), a small tubercle on each side of middle and three moderately long ones on each flank; punctures concealed except a few on flanks. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax and not twice as long, deeper than wide; posterior declivity steep and longer

than the rest of elytra, crowned on each side with an obtuse transverse tubercle; third and fifth interstices distinctly raised from base to basal third (less distinctly raised near apex); with several feeble tubercles about middle, a distinct oblique one on fifth interstice; with series of rather large round punctures, not very close together, and more or less interrupted by tubercles; a few small, shining, sutural granules on basal half. Punctures of *under-surface* entirely concealed. Posterior *femora* extending almost to apex of abdomen. Length, $6\frac{2}{3}$ mm.; rostrum, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width, $3\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Clarence River (Macleay Museum).

The elongate tubercular elevations and short deep elytra give this species a most peculiar appearance. It differs from *apicigriseus* in having much paler and more uniform clothing. The rostrum longer, eyes smaller and rather more coarsely faceted, posterior declivity considerably longer, pectoral canal longer and terminating at hindmargin of middle coxæ instead of in a somewhat more advanced position, mesosternal receptacle narrower and second segment of abdomen not transversely impressed, etc.

EURYPOROPTERUS TENUIFASCIATUS, n sp.

Black, antennæ (club infusate) and claw-joints of a rather pale-red. Moderately densely clothed with small, round, brown scales; on prothorax a few elongate ones scattered about and moderately dense at sides and apex, each side of middle with a small, round, whitish spot; each elytral puncture with a moderately large scale, longer and paler scales scattered about, and, to the naked eye, appearing to form an oblique row of three small dots on each elytron; a distinct and very narrow white oblique fascia on each side, at summit of posterior declivity, extending from sixth interstice almost to suture. Under-surface, head, and basal half of rostrum sparsely squamose, pectoral canal moderately squamose; legs feebly ringed. Ciliation silvery and unusually minute.

Head very feebly convex; forehead widely and shallowly but distinctly bisinuate; indistinctly punctate; ocular fovea small and round. Rostrum the length of prothorax, sides lightly incurved to middle; with very feeble series of rather small punctures; apical half shining. Funicle with the second joint distinctly longer than the first, none of the others transverse. *Prothorax* rather strongly transverse, posterior angles produced; surface uneven from rather large scattered punctures; feebly (more distinctly at base) de-

pressed along the middle: across middle with several very feeble tubercular elevations. *Elytra* wider than prothorax and (along middle) about twice as long, not much longer than wide; shoulders oblique and produced on to prothorax; with several feeble tubercular elevations, more noticeable on third interstice than elsewhere; suture towards base with a few depressed shining granules; with series of large (moderately small posteriorly), round, rather deep, and distant punctures; interstices not separately convex. *Mesosternal receptacle* as long as wide, each side strongly emarginate (or foveate). *Abdomen* with small sparse punctures; first segment as long as the three following combined, intercoxal process with a foveate impression on each side; suture between first and second segments deep at sides, in middle with a large transverse fovea; second as long as third and fourth combined. *Femora* distinctly grooved, the four anterior with a thin but acute and distinct tooth, posterior just passing apex of elytra. Length, 6 mm.; rostrum, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; width, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales (A. M. Lea).

The mesosternal receptacle and abdomen are at variance with the other species of the genus, but the insect is so evidently allied to *annulipes* that it was thought advisable not to generically separate it. The specimen described (probably a female) is from the Tweed or Richmond River; it was put aside in spirits with some duplicates for over four years without apparent injury to the remarkable clothing. Near the base of the elytra there is a short groove, formed by punctures, such as is often seen behind the posterior coxæ.

EXITHIUS FERRUGINEUS, n. sp.

Very densely clothed with ochreous-brown scales of a uniform tint throughout, except that the scutellum bears whitish scales. Fascicles on each of the elytral tubercles and six on prothorax.

Head densely and somewhat rugosely punctate; forehead very distinctly but not deeply trisinate. Rostrum shining; coarsely punctate at base, densely but not coarsely elsewhere. Antennæ inserted almost in exact middle. *Prothorax* feebly transverse, sides moderately rounded, towards apex rather suddenly and strongly narrowed; with dense concealed punctures. *Elytra* not twice the length of prothorax; shoulders strongly projecting; posterior declivity abrupt, its summit crowned by four rather large tubercles placed in a line; elsewhere (but especially on the third and fifth interstices) with a few small tubercles; with series of concealed punctures. Two basal segments of *abdomen* with dense, round punctures.

All the *femora* very acutely and distinctly dentate. Length, $5\frac{2}{3}$ mm.; rostrum, $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.; width, 3 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania (type in Mr. A. Simson's collection).

The specimen described appears to be a female. The species resembles the preceding one, especially as regards the shoulders, but the clothing is very different, the prothorax is less transverse, the elytra are much shorter (in consequence of the posterior declivity being very abrupt), and the tubercles are differently disposed and less uniform in size; the femoral teeth are also considerably larger and more acute.

EXITHIUS CONSPICIENDUS, n. sp.

Densely clothed with dingy-brown scales; prothorax with a very distinct patch of large, soft, pale, rounded scales, commencing at the middle of the base, curved round and terminating in the median fascicle on each side of the middle. Prothorax with six fascicles, each elytral tubercle feebly fasciculate.

Head coarsely punctate but not at base; forehead very distinctly and moderately deeply trisinate. Rostrum shining; densely but not very coarsely punctate (except at base) in ♂, almost impunctate (except at base) in ♀. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides rounded, with dense concealed punctures. *Elytra* almost truncate at base; the alternate interstices with small tubercular elevations; with series of large (almost concealed) punctures. Two basal segments of *abdomen* with dense round punctures. *Femora* not very distinctly punctate. Length, 5 mm.; rostrum, $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.; width, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Tasmania (Macleay Museum): Hobart (L. Rodway, H. H. D. Griffith, R. A. Black, and A. M. Lea); Mount Wellington (A. M. Lea).

The shape of the patch of pale scales on the prothorax is remarkable.

Two specimens differ in being smaller (4 mm.), in having the patch of scales on the prothorax snowy-white, and (very feebly) narrowly continued to apex, each side with a narrow pale stripe; the scutellum is white; each shoulder is white, the whole of the posterior declivity for the width of three interstices on each side with a triangular lateral extension near the summit is white, and the femora are very decidedly ringed. I cannot regard these specimens, however, as representing more than a variety.

EXITHIUS LOCULOSUS, n. sp.

Densely clothed with soft, sooty scales. Prothorax and elytra with the usual fascicles.

Head densely punctate; forehead not trisinate. Rostrum wider at base than at apex; base coarsely punctate, elsewhere (except at sides) rather sparsely and finely punctate. Antennæ inserted nearer base than apex. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, subtriangular, owing to the sides decreasing in width from near base; with rather larger punctures than usual. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax, just perceptibly widest about middle, thence arcuate to apex, which is truncate; base feebly trisinate; each with about ten small tubercular elevations, most of which are beyond the middle; with series of large subquadrate punctures or foveæ, wider than the interstices and in places only slightly obscured. Two basal segments of *abdomen* with dense, round, deep punctures. *Femora* scarcely visibly dentate. Length, $5\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; rostrum, $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.; width, $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Galston (D. Dumbrell).

The build of this species is suggestive of *Microporopterus*, the femoral teeth are traceable with great difficulty and only from behind; the punctures of the abdomen are unusually large and those of the elytra large.

EXITHIUS SCULPTILIS, n. sp.

♂. Sparsely clothed with dingy-brownish scales, with pale scales along the middle of the prothorax and rather denser there than elsewhere. Prothorax with six fascicles (the two median ones white); elytra scarcely fasciculate.

Head coarsely punctate between eyes; forehead shallowly but distinctly trisinate. Rostrum slightly wider at apex than at base; with unusually large punctures, subseriately arranged behind antennæ, in front of antennæ the punctures are larger than usual but much smaller than those behind them. Antennæ inserted one-third from apex of rostrum; scape shorter (but not by much) than funicle. *Prothorax* as long as wide, with large but not very numerous punctures or foveæ; with a moderately distinct, but short, median carina. *Elytra* strongly convex, subovate, widest just beyond middle, apex feebly rounded; with large punctures or foveæ, becoming small posteriorly but much larger (and also more distinct) on the sides; third and fifth interstices each with two feeble tubercular elevations: one at basal third and one at summit of posterior declivity. Two basal segments of *abdomen* with very large round punctures. *Femora* edentate; narrowly grooved. Length, $4\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; rostrum, 1 mm.; width, 2 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales (Macleay Museum).

The clothing and punctures are very different to those

of the other species here described, the scape is unusually long, the body is strongly convex and comparatively narrow, and the femora are edentate; so that I may be wrong in referring it to *Exithius*—it is, at any rate, very closely allied to that genus.

EXITHIUS INAMABILIS, n. sp.

Moderately densely clothed with sooty and muddy-grey scales, irregularly distributed, and forming feeble fascicles on elytra, but not on prothorax.

Head densely punctate; forehead not trisinate. Rostrum subopaque in ♂, shining in ♀, rather thinner than usual; base and sides with coarse punctures, elsewhere not coarsely or densely punctate. Antennæ inserted almost in exact middle. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded; with dense, round, shallow, partially-concealed punctures. *Elytra* briefly subovate, widest just beyond middle, base feebly trisinate; all the interstices slightly convex and each feebly produced at base; with series of large punctures, becoming not much smaller posteriorly. *Meso-sternal receptacle* very feebly and not suddenly elevated; densely punctate. Abdomen with dense, round punctures. *Femora* stouter than usual; rather feebly dentate. Length, 4 mm.; rostrum, $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.; width, 2 mm.; variation in length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Forest Reefs (A. M. Lea).

A short broad species, having the rostrum rather longer than usual and the prothorax without fascicles; on one specimen that has been entirely abraded each elytral puncture appears to be bounded by four minute granules, and which give the elytra a curious appearance, but these granules are usually not traceable.

EXITHIUS BREVIS, n. sp.

Black, antennæ and tarsi dull-red. Densely clothed with large, soft, sooty-brown scales, that on the prothorax and elytra form feeble fascicles.

Head densely and confusedly punctate; forehead not trisinate. Rostrum the length of prothorax; sides feebly incurved to middle; densely and coarsely punctate, punctures concealed except on apical fourth. Scape inserted in exact middle of rostrum; first joint of funicle stouter but scarcely longer than second. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex about half the width of base; with dense, round punctures, becoming smaller anteriorly. *Elytra* about once and one-third the width and about twice the length of prothorax, slightly longer than wide; with series of

large, suboblong punctures, which are more or less concealed; interstices narrower than punctures, themselves lightly punctate. *Under-surface* with dense, round, regular punctures. *Mesosternal receptacle* not suddenly raised. *Femora* stout, very feebly dentate. Length, $4\frac{1}{3}$ mm.; rostrum, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width, $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Forest Reefs (A. M. Lea).

A short, broad species, closely allied to the preceding one, from which it may be distinguished by its greater width, denser clothing, much more irregular punctures of head, and stouter and more coarsely punctured rostrum.

EXITHIOIDES, n. g.

Head large, feebly convex, partially concealed. Eyes ovate, widely separated, coarsely faceted. Rostrum comparatively short and wide, feebly curved; a shallow groove on each side above the scrobe. Scape inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum, the length of funicle; two basal joints of the latter elongate; club ovate, subcontinuous with funicle. *Prothorax* subquadrate, constriction slight; ocular lobes obtuse. *Scutellum* small. *Elytra* oblong-ovate. *Pectoral canal* deep and wide, terminated immediately behind anterior coxæ. *Mesosternal receptacle* raised, almost as long as wide, sides incurved to base, ridged along middle, emargination widely transverse; cavernous. *Metasternum* rather short; episterna not traceable. *Abdomen* moderately large, sutures straight; basal segment as long as the three following combined, intercoxal process rather narrow; third and fourth depressed below, and their combined length slightly less than that of second or fifth. *Legs* moderately long; posterior coxæ touching elytra; femora feebly grooved, edentate, posterior terminated before apex of abdomen; tibiæ lightly compressed, almost straight; tarsi rather thick, third joint very little wider than second and deeply bilobed, fourth rather long and thin. Oblong-elliptic, convex, squamose, non-tuberculate, winged.

Allied to *Exithius*, but the abdominal sutures straight and the body winged.

EXITHIOIDES PUNCTATUS, n. sp.

Black, opaque, antennæ and tarsi dull-red. Sparsely (the legs moderately densely) clothed with sooty-brown scales; base and posterior declivity of elytra with dense pale scales; under-surface with a few pale scales. *Prothorax* with four very feeble fascicles, elytra with several feeble fascicles and with four distinct (but still feeble) ones crowning the summit of posterior declivity.

Head feebly convex; densely punctate throughout; basal portion scaleless but opaque, separated from the scaly portion by a very feeble semicircular impression. Rostrum shorter than prothorax, sides incurved to middle; densely and rather coarsely punctate and opaque throughout, punctures larger and arranged in four feeble rows behind antennæ, with a very feeble median ridge on basal half. Scape inserted at apical third; first joint of funicle slightly longer than second, the others transverse. *Prothorax* moderately convex, almost as long as wide, sides moderately rounded, base truncate and not much wider than apex; with dense, large, round, deep punctures; with a short and very indistinct median carina. *Elytra* slightly wider than prothorax and about once and one-half its length; parallel-sided and cylindrical from near base to apical third; with dense, large (twice the size of those on prothorax), round, deep, closely approximate, but non-confluent punctures or foveæ, becoming smaller posteriorly; a few small feebly-shining granules on suture near base. Two basal segments of *abdomen* with large, round, deep punctures, larger on second than on first; fifth densely punctate. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; rostrum, $1\frac{1}{5}$ mm.; width, 2 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Glen Innes (A. M. Lea).

The punctures on both prothorax and elytra are perfectly regular, but on the latter they are so large and close together that the interspaces between them do not form regular interstices (except towards the sides), each being surrounded by a ring of more or less even thickness.

EUFAUSTIA, n. g.

Head rather large, strongly convex, not concealed. Eyes large, briefly ovate, widely separated, finely faceted. Rostrum wide, dilated at apex, curved throughout; scrobes shallow, continuous to but very feeble at lower edge of eyes, anterior portion visible from above. Antennæ moderately stout; scape inserted slightly before base of scrobe and slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum, shorter than funicle; two basal joints of funicle elongate; club ovate, rather large, much wider than funicle. *Prothorax* obcordate, apex and sides rounded, base feebly bisinuate; constriction scarcely traceable; ocular lobes very feeble. *Scutellum* small but convex and distinct. *Elytra* subtriangular, base truncate except for the shoulders. *Pectoral canal* wide, terminated between intermediate coxæ. *Mesosternal receptacle* transverse, walls thin and abruptly vertical throughout; open. *Metasternum* large, slightly longer than basal segment of abdomen; episterna rather narrow. *Abdomen* moderately

large, first segment just perceptibly longer than fifth but considerably longer than second, its suture with second moderately distinct at sides only; third and fourth with distinct and moderately deep sutures, their combined length slightly more than that of second and less than that of fifth. *Legs* (especially the anterior) long; coxæ large, the posterior touching elytra; femora stout, subclavate, not grooved, dentate, posterior passing elytra; tibiæ compressed, arched at base, feebly bisinuate beneath, in addition to the terminal hook with an obtuse subapical tooth; tarsi feebly clothed, basal joint considerably longer than second and third combined, third short, wide, and deeply bilobed, fourth long and thin; claws moderate. Elliptic, moderately convex, feebly clothed, winged.

This remarkable and extremely distinct genus is dedicated to the memory of the late Herr Johannes Faust, of Libau, Russia, the well-known specialist on *Curculionidæ*.

In a tabulation the genus should be placed near *Onidistus*, which, indeed, appears to be its nearest ally, although the shape of the rostrum, mesosternal receptacle, prothorax, and elytra are utterly different. The most noticeable features of the only known species are the long anterior legs, acutely dentate femora, long basal joint of tarsi, very wide (especially at apex) rostrum, with apex of scrobes visible and the peculiarly-distributed highly-polished granules.

EUFUSTIA MIRABILIS, n. sp.

Black, subopaque; rostrum and legs brownish-red, antennæ (club excepted) paler. Sparsely clothed with thin white scales, sparser on disc of prothorax and elytra than elsewhere; in addition the sides are clothed with flat, indistinct scales; ciliation of ocular lobes unusually long.

Head densely punctate, flat between eyes; ocular fovea deep but smaller than many of the surrounding punctures. Rostrum shorter than prothorax, sides dilated to base and apex, at the middle allowing scrobes to be seen from above; densely but not coarsely punctate, each side of apex with a shallow impression. Mandibles large and strong but not projecting. Scape the length of five basal joints of funicle; of these the first is almost as long as second and third combined, the second almost as long as third and fourth combined, the third is longer than the fourth, the fifth and sixth are feebly, the seventh strongly transverse; club narrowly joined to funicle. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, middle of base with a shining scutellar lobe; with minute shining granules scattered about, except along middle;

densely punctate, the punctures rather small and towards the base and sides concealed. *Elytra* not more than twice the length of prothorax; shoulders produced and shining; near base and scutellum with about fourteen highly-polished granules or small tubercles of irregular size; with series of small and distinct punctures, behind nearly every one of which is a small shining granule, the first row is straight, the second slightly, and the third decidedly curved about the middle; interstices with very small punctures and with small, shining, irregularly and sparsely distributed granules. *Metasternum* slightly concave. *Abdomen* with the first segment feebly concave, raised above, and its suture with second concealed across the middle, except when viewed directly from behind, fifth, and the third and fourth at sides, rather densely punctate. Each of the four posterior *femora* with a small and acute tooth, of the anterior with a large and very acute tooth, all transversely rugulose; apical half of anterior tibiae obsoletely dentate or serrate beneath, basal half of intermediate with a very narrow compressed space above. Length, 7 mm.; rostrum, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; width, $3\frac{1}{8}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Richmōnd River (A. M. Lea).

At a glance the surface appears to be almost glabrous. The shining granules and small tubercles at the base of the elytra are usually different on each elytron and are not alike in the three specimens under examination; the largest, however, is always on the third interstice. From certain directions the abdomen appears to be supplied with a feeble plate like in *Amydala* and its allies. The rostrum is not twice as long as its width at the apex.

ONIDISTUS SUBFORNICATUS, n. sp.

Dark blackish-brown, antennæ (club excepted) and tarsi pale-red. Densely clothed with minute muddy-grey scales which entirely conceal the derm; prothorax with stout, brown, curved, setose scales, each arising from a puncture; elytra with similar scales on the interstices, but which are often scarcely traceable when viewed from above.

Head very distinctly quadri-impressed; excavated between eyes. Rostrum comparatively stout; rather coarsely (for the genus) punctate at base and leaving a distinct shining carina behind the antennæ (punctures and carina less noticeable in ♀ than in ♂). Antennæ as in *araneus*, except that they are rather stouter. *Prothorax* with rather strong and rather dense, equally distributed punctures, which, however, are entirely concealed. *Elytra* striate-punctate, punctures very large (almost foveate) on basal third, becoming

smaller and compressed posteriorly, but still distinctly traceable through clothing, with, or without, small, shining, sutural granules. *Mesosternal receptacle* U-shaped, slightly cavernous. *Metasternum* slightly more than half the length of the following segment. *Wings* present. Length, $6\frac{1}{3}$ mm.; rostrum, $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.; width, 3 mm.; variation in length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (Macleay Museum).

Appears to be an abundant species, judging by the number of specimens in the Macleay Museum. It is abundantly distinct from *nodipennis* and *araneus* by the shape of the mesosternal receptacle and the strong (although concealed) prothoracic punctures; in shape it is intermediate. The clothing is much denser, and of a slightly different shade of colour to that of *araneus*.

This species agrees fairly well with Mr. Pascoe's description of *odiosus*, except that the elytra are not callose towards the base, and that the punctures are not distinct, being in fact closer together than usual. But if the locality given for *odiosus* (King George Sound) is correct (a subject, however, that appears to me to be doubtful judging by the distribution of *Onidistus* and its allies) there should be no liability to confound the two species.

PSEUDONIDISTUS, n. g.

Head partially concealed, forehead trisinuate. Eyes large, ovate, moderately faceted. Rostrum moderately long and rather thin, each side with a shallow groove above the scrobe. Antennæ thin; scape inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum, longer than funicle; two basal joints of funicle elongate; club ovate, moderately large. *Prothorax* transverse, base bisinuate, sides rounded, apex feebly produced, constriction slight, ocular lobes obtuse. *Scutellum* not traceable. *Elytra* cordate. *Pectoral canal* rather shallow and not very wide, wider between coxæ than in front, terminated between intermediate coxæ. *Mesosternal receptacle* transverse, sides produced, hinder margin semicircular; open. *Metasternum* much shorter than the following segment; episterna narrow but distinct throughout. *Abdomen* moderately large, sutures distinct, first segment as long as the two following combined, intercoxal process wide; third and fourth combined slightly longer than second and considerably longer than fifth. *Legs* long; posterior coxæ touching elytra; femora stout, subpedunculate, acutely dentate, not grooved, posterior passing elytra; tibiæ somewhat compressed, thin, bisinuate beneath;

tarsi long and very thin, third joint longer than wide and not much wider than second, bilobed to basal fourth. Convex, squamose, fasciculate, apterous.

Closely allied to *Onidistus*, from which it differs in the forehead being tri- instead of quadri-sinuate, the scutellum absent, and the shape of the mesosternal receptacle; the outline of the latter is much the same as that of the copper-plates that decorate the breasts of many aboriginal kings.

PSEUDONIDISTUS CORDATUS, n. sp.

Black, antennæ, tarsi, and tibial hooks of a rather paler. Densely clothed with muddy-brown scales, which are more or less thickly interspersed with stout, suberect, paler (sometimes darker) scales; prothorax with four dark fascicles across middle; clothing of under-surface and legs much the same, but the stout scales more elongate. Head between eyes and basal half of rostrum densely clothed.

Head bald, shining and impunctate except between eyes, forehead trisinate, the median excavation deeper and more distinct, but not as wide as the lateral ones; these narrowly margin the eyes. Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, moderately curved, feebly decreasing in width from base to middle; basal half evidently coarsely punctate, but punctures concealed; with a distinct, shining, median carina; apical half polished and impunctate. Antennæ inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum; two basal joints of funicle subequal in length, third to sixth subglobular, seventh transverse. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, convex; with rather dense and large, round punctures; base feebly bisinuate. *Elytra* cordate, considerably wider than and about twice the length of prothorax; shoulders, sides, and apex rounded; with series of large, round, deep, somewhat irregular punctures, very large on basal half of disc, and becoming smaller on the sides and posteriorly; alternate interstices irregularly thickened and feebly raised; four or five granules on each side of suture towards the base. *Metasternum* with an irregular series of rather large punctures on each side, a subcariniform process behind each side of the receptacle. Basal segment of abdomen with a semicircular row of large punctures (the inner one on each side decidedly foveate) margining the coxæ; second depressed below first, its basal half (except at sides) with moderately large, irregular punctures, apical segment with dense and rather large punctures. *Femora* with large curvilinearly triangular teeth, those of the anterior largest. Length, 5 mm. (vix.); rostrum, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (Macleay Museum), Mulgrave River (Henry Hacker).

The punctures (except on sides of elytra), foveæ, and granules are entirely concealed by the clothing. On abrasion the derm of the prothorax is seen to be opaque, whilst that of the elytra is shining; the punctures of the latter, though smaller posteriorly than elsewhere, are still of considerable size there, fully as large as those of the prothorax.

PALETONIDISTUS, n. g.

Head moderately large; forehead trisinuate; ocular fovea deep. Eyes moderately large, subovate, rather finely faceted. Rostrum moderately long and rather thin, curved, with a shallow groove on each side above the scrobe. Scape not the length of funicle, inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum; two basal joints of funicle elongate; club briefly ovate. *Prothorax* moderately convex, walls almost vertical, base bisinuate, sides and apex moderately rounded. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* subovate, much wider than prothorax. *Pectoral canal* deep and rather narrow, terminated between four anterior coxæ. *Mesosternal receptacle* raised, longer than wide, ridged along middle, emargination semicircular; cavernous. *Metasternum* very short; episterna narrow but traceable throughout. *Abdomen* rather large; two basal segments large, suture between them rather feeble but traceable throughout; first as long as second and third combined, intercoxal process wide, third and fourth combined the length of fifth and slightly shorter than second. *Legs* rather long; posterior coxæ not touching elytra; femora subclavate, acutely dentate, not grooved, posterior not extending to apex of body; tibiæ thin and compressed, bisinuate beneath, tarsi long, thin, and polished above, third joint not much wider than second but deeply bilobed, claws thin. Elliptic-ovate, convex, squamose, tuberculate, apterous.

Allied to *Paleticus* and *Onidistus*, from both of which it may be distinguished by the shape of the mesosternal receptacle.

PALETONIDISTUS TRISINUATUS, n. sp.

Black, opaque; antennæ and tarsi red and shining. Densely clothed with muddy scales, interspersed with longer and stouter but almost unicolourous scales, becoming subfasciculate on tubercles; under-surface sparsely clothed. Head and basal half of rostrum with large and moderately-dense scales.

Head moderately convex, basal portion visibly punctate; forehead distinctly but not deeply trisinuate; ocular fovea

rather deep and narrow. Rostrum almost the length of prothorax; basal half coarsely punctate and along middle feebly carinate; apical half shining and finely punctate. Scape noticeably shorter than funicle; of the latter the first joint is slightly longer and thicker than the second, the second to sixth are almost cylindrical, and the seventh is as long as wide. *Prothorax* as long as wide, apex not suddenly narrowed, sides rather feebly rounded, depressed along middle, the depression more distinct on apical third than elsewhere; with dense, round, and deep but not very large punctures, and which are more or less concealed. *Elytra* about twice and one-half the length of prothorax and at base considerably wider, widest just beyond middle; each side strongly lessened on apical third, each feebly separately rounded at apex; shoulders produced; each with about nine, small, rounded tubercles; three sub-basal and six about summit of posterior declivity; a small shining elevation on each side of the scutellar region; with series of large, round, deep, more or less distant punctures, which become small posteriorly, and are more or less concealed. *Under-surface* almost without punctures, except for a row of rather large ones across metasternum and a similar row on basal segment of abdomen. *Legs* rather long; femora each with a large, triangular, acute tooth (equal in all), posterior extending almost to apex of abdomen. Length, 7 mm.; rostrum, $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm. (vix.); width, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales (A. M. Lea).

There appears to be a feeble inpunctate space along the middle of the prothorax. The clothing on the specimen described appears to be partially abraded, but the species is so distinct that I have not hesitated to describe it.

ECILDAUS, n. g.

Head moderately large, partially concealed; forehead trisinate. Eyes small, ovate, widely separated, coarsely faceted. Rostrum rather short and thick, strongly bent at base; scrobes wide, shallow, and highly polished; a shallow groove on each side above them. Antennæ stout; scape inserted nearer base than apex of rostrum and shorter than funicle; two basal joints of the latter subelongate, the others transverse; club ovate. *Prothorax* moderately or not at all transverse, sides rounded, base almost truncate, disc flattened, constriction shallow, ocular lobes obtuse. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* subovate, base lightly trisinate and suddenly (but not by much) wider than prothorax. *Pectoral canal* deep and wide, terminated between hinder part of anterior coxæ. *Meso-sternal receptacle* raised, longer than wide, emargination widely

transverse; cavernous. *Metasternum* less than half the length of the following segment; episterna rather narrow. *Abdomen* with straight sutures; two basal segments rather large; first as long as second and third combined, intercoxal process moderately wide; third and fourth combined slightly longer than second or fifth. *Legs* short; posterior coxæ touching elytra; femora stout, outwardly curved on apical half, grooved, edentate, posterior terminated before apex of abdomen; tibiæ short, curved at base only; tarsi rather short, moderately wide or rather narrow, feebly or not at all clothed above and shining, third joint very little wider than, or about once and one-half the width of second, fourth thin and rather long. Elliptic-ovate, moderately convex, squamose, non-tuberculate, apterous.

One of the few genera in which the tarsi are variable, in *glabricornis* they are almost as in *Methidrysis*, whilst in the others they are feebly (but very decidedly) clothed above, with the third joint distinctly wider than the second. The forehead is trisinate, the median sinus being very wide; the lateral ones rather deeply margin the eyes; the polished base of the head looks as if an iron cap had been drawn over that portion of it, this is especially noticeable in *personatus*. Although four specimens are under examination, the metasternal episterna cannot be distinctly seen in any (on account of the clothing), they appear, however, to be rather narrow. The three species described below are closely allied in general appearance.

Tarsi glabrous on upper surface, head feebly carinate	glabricornis
Tarsi not entirely glabrous, head not carinate.		
Emargination of forehead encroached upon by punctures	melancholicus
Emargination of forehead not encroached upon	personatus

ECILDAUS PERSONATUS, n. sp.

Black, antennæ and tarsi red. Densely clothed with large, soft, sooty-brown scales, obscurely spotted with scales of a lighter shade of brown, more noticeable on shoulders than elsewhere; tarsi distinctly clothed.

Head convex, shining, and lightly punctate, except on anterior two-fifths; forehead trisinate, the median sinus much wider than the lateral ones. Rostrum shorter than prothorax, base wider than apex, sides incurved to middle; basal half with coarse, concealed punctures, apical half shining, but rather strongly punctate. Second joint of funicle just perceptibly longer than first. *Prothorax* feebly transverse; with

dense, round, partially-concealed punctures. *Elytra* about once and one-half the length of prothorax; striate-punctate, punctures rather large but concealed; interstices regular and wider than striæ. Punctures of *under-surface* concealed; basal segments of abdomen slightly concave in middle. *Femora* widely grooved, posterior not extending to apical segment. Length, 4 mm.; rostrum, 1 mm.; width, 2 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cape Upstart (A. Simson).

Two specimens under examination, each of which appears to be ♂.

ECILDAUS MELANCHOLICUS, n. sp.

Black, antennæ and tarsi dull-red. Densely clothed with moderately large, soft, sooty-brown scales, very obscurely speckled with lighter brown ones; tarsi distinctly clothed.

Head shining and lightly punctate on basal third; elsewhere coarsely punctate; forehead trisinate, but the sinuations slightly interrupted by punctures. Rostrum shorter than prothorax, base wider than apex, sides incurved to middle; coarsely punctate throughout (except for a median space between antennæ) but punctures concealed on basal half, apical half shining. First joint of funicle slightly longer than second. *Prothorax* moderately transverse; with dense (but not confluent), round, shallow, clearly-cut punctures; with a short and very feeble median carina. *Elytra* as in the preceding species. *Under-surface* (except that the abdomen is flat) and *legs* as in the preceding species. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; rostrum, 1 mm. (vix.); width, 2 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Forest Reefs (A. M. Lea).

ECILDAUS GLABRICORNIS, n. sp.

Black, antennæ and tarsi red and shining. Clothing much as in the preceding species, except that the tarsi are glabrous above.

Head glabrous but rather coarsely punctate on basal third, punctures elsewhere concealed; forehead trisinate, the sinuations slightly encroached upon by punctures; with a very feeble median carina. Rostrum slightly shorter than prothorax, base considerably wider than apex, sides incurved to middle; coarsely punctured throughout, punctures on basal third concealed, but leaving a feeble median carina visible; elsewhere shining. First joint of funicle longer than second. *Prothorax* as long as wide, with dense (but not confluent), round, shallow, clearly-cut punctures; with a narrow, wavy, median carina, traceable from near base to near apex. *Elytra* as in the two preceding species. *Abdomen* with dense, round, concealed punctures; basal segments feebly concave in

middle. *Femora* densely punctate; posterior extending to apical segment. Length, $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; rostrum, 1 mm. (vix.); width, 2 mm. (vix.).

Hab.—New South Wales: Forest Reefs (A. M. Lea).

In appearance close to the preceding species, but at once distinguished by the prothorax being as long as wide, and by the tarsi. The antennæ, except the apical joints of the club, are glabrous and polished. The median prothoracic carina is sufficiently distinct; in the preceding species it is much shorter and traceable with difficulty. Where the elytral clothing has been removed the interstices are seen to be narrow and waved, although they are evidently regular throughout.

NOTOCALVICEPS, n. g.

Head of moderate size, not concealed; forehead strongly quadrisinuate; bald and highly polished except between eyes. Eyes large, ovate, rather widely separated, finely faceted. Rostrum long, thin, and curved, each side with a rather deep groove above the scrobe. Antennæ rather thin; scape inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum, the length of funicle; two basal joints of funicle elongate; club elongate-ovate, its joints oblique. *Prothorax* transverse, sides rounded, base bisinuate, constriction feeble but continued across summit; ocular lobes obtusely rounded. *Scutellum* transversely oblong, distinct. *Elytra* much wider than prothorax, base lightly trisinuate. *Pectoral canal* deep and narrow, terminated between intermediate coxæ. *Mesosternal receptacle* feebly raised, U-shaped, walls equal throughout; cavernous. *Metasternum* slightly but noticeably shorter than the following segment; episterna distinct throughout. *Abdomen* moderately large, sutures deep; first segment not as long as second and third combined, its suture with second curved, intercoxal process rather narrow; third and fourth rather large, their combined length considerably more than that of second or fifth. *Legs* long and rather thin; posterior coxæ not touching elytra; femora dentate, not grooved, posterior passing elytra or not; tibiæ feebly compressed, almost straight; tarsi thin, first and fourth joints equal in length, third moderately wide and deeply bilobed; claws long and very thin. Subovate, convex, squamose, punctate, nontuberculate, apterous.

Allied, but not very closely so, to *Methidrysis*; indeed, but for the situation of the forehead, I should have imagined it as being widely removed from *Paeticus*. There are a number of species, belonging to allied genera, in which the hinder part of the head is more or less shining, but in the two species

described below the base of the head is highly polished and entirely bald.

Posterior femora passing elytra; prothoracic punctures more or less confluent . punctipennis, *n. sp.*
 Posterior femora not extending to apex of abdomen; prothoracic punctures not confluent rarus, *n. sp.*

NOTOCALVICEPS PUNCTIPENNIS, *n. sp.*

Black, subopaque; antennæ, tarsi, and tibial hooks dull-red. Not very densely clothed with stout reddish-brown scales; on the prothorax one in each puncture, on the elytra forming feeble decumbent clusters on the interstices, suture with minute scales, each puncture with a small scale, a distinct patch of pale scales on each side at apex; abdomen with sparse elongate scales; legs rather densely clothed. Head between eyes (elsewhere perfectly bald) and basal half of rostrum sparsely squamose.

Head highly polished (except between eyes) and finely but distinctly punctate; forehead strongly quadrisinuate, the median excavations deeper and narrower than the lateral ones, and separated by a distinct ridge, the lateral excavations margining the eyes; between eyes rather coarsely punctate; the ocular fovea rather deep and large. Rostrum long and thin, feebly decreasing in width from base to apex; basal third subopaque, subseriate punctate and with a very distinct, narrow, shining, median carina; apical two-thirds polished and finely punctate. Scape inserted at about two-fifths from apex of rostrum; two basal joints of funicle subequal, none of the others transverse. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides rather strongly rounded, base moderately bisinuate; coarsely foveate-punctate, punctures more or less confluent, the interspaces subtuberculate; along middle of apical half a feeble waved carina. *Elytra* subcordate, about once and one-fourth the width, and not thrice the length of prothorax; seriate-punctate or foveate, punctures large, deep, distant, triangular or conical, and largest along suture and base, becoming smaller at sides and much smaller posteriorly. *Metasternum* and basal segment of abdomen each with a curved row of large punctures. *Legs* densely punctate; femora acutely dentate, posterior passing elytra. Length, 9 mm.; rostrum, $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; width, $4\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mossman River (type in Macleay Museum).

The scales on the unique specimen under examination are condensed into small clusters on the elytra, and some of these clusters are paler than the others. The elytral punctures are

very peculiar, they are shining, those of the first row are almost triangular (the basal and deepest end directed towards the base of the elytra), those of the second row are more conical, whilst towards the sides they become ovate, the spaces between the punctures and between the rows are on the same general level.

NOTOCALVICEPS RARUS, n. sp.

Black, subopaque; antennæ, tarsi, and tibial hooks dull-red. Not very densely clothed with moderately stout, sub-erect, brownish scales, on the prothorax confined to the punctures, on the elytra on the interstices as well; elytra in addition with a distinct oblique patch of whitish scales on each side, at about basal third and extending from the third to the seventh interstices; under-surface and tibiæ with long, thin scales; femora rather densely clothed. Head between eyes (elsewhere perfectly bald) and base of rostrum with a few elongate scales.

Head highly polished (except between eyes) and very finely punctate; forehead strongly quadrisinuate; coarsely punctate between eyes, the ocular fovea not traceable. Rostrum and antennæ as in the preceding species, except that the median carina of the rostrum is continued on the head almost to its middle. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides rather strongly rounded, base moderately trisinate; with large, round, clearly-defined punctures, somewhat variable in size but nowhere confluent; with a feeble median carina, not traceable to base or apex. *Elytra* oblong-cordate, about once and one-third the width and almost thrice the length of prothorax, shoulders rounded, each feebly separately rounded at apex; seriate-punctate or foveate, punctures large, deep, distant, subconical, becoming smaller and more rounded towards sides, and very small posteriorly. *Metasternum* and basal segment of abdomen each with a curved impression containing large punctures. *Legs* densely punctate; femora rather feebly dentate, posterior scarcely extending to apex of abdomen. Length, 8 mm.; rostrum, $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; width, 4 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales (J. Faust).

The white oblique patches of scales on the elytra are very distinct, the general scales are rather longer and thinner than in the preceding. The median sinuations of the forehead are fully as wide and just about as deep as the lateral ones; they are slightly interrupted by punctures. The elytral punctures, though similar in character, are rather more elongate than in the preceding species, whilst those of the prothorax are not at all confluent; the femoral teeth are considerably smaller; the elytra are wider at the base and more decidedly arcuate posteriorly.

TERPOROPUS, n. g.

Head partially concealed, forehead lightly sinuous. Eyes rather large, ovate, rather coarsely faceted. Rostrum rather long and thin, moderately curved, with a shallow groove on each side above scrobe. Antennæ thin; scape inserted at about middle of rostrum, shorter than funicle; all the joints of the latter elongate; club ovate, twice the width of funicle. *Prothorax* subquadrate, constriction slight; ocular lobes obtuse. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* rather long and deep, almost parallel-sided. *Pectoral canal* deep and narrow, terminated immediately behind anterior coxæ. *Mesosternal receptacle* raised, longer than wide; sides incurved to base, emargination widely transverse; cavernous. *Metasternum* about half the length of the following segment; episterna narrow and depressed. *Abdomen* rather small, narrow, and nowhere suddenly lessened, sutures deep, straight, and distinct; first segment moderately large, as long as the three following combined, intercoxal process narrow; second very little longer than third; third and fourth combined slightly longer than fifth. *Legs* long and thin; posterior coxæ touching elytra; femora not grooved, acutely dentate, posterior passing elytra; tibiæ thin and lightly compressed, diminishing from base to apex; tarsi long, thin, shining, and very sparsely clothed above, third joint not much wider than second, deeply bilobed, but not to base, fourth long and thin. Elongate-elliptic, strongly convex, squamose, tuberculate, apterous.

The nearest ally of this genus appears to be *Stenoporopterus*, from which it can be readily distinguished by the legs, antennæ, and frontal excavations.

TERPOROPUS TENUICORNIS, n. sp.

Black, antennæ pale-red, the tarsi darker. Moderately-densely clothed with muddy-brown scales, interspersed with longer and suberect scales, that on the prothorax and elytra form feeble fascicles.

Head feebly convex; basal half rather coarsely punctate, subopaque, and scaleless; forehead lightly quadrisinuate; anterior half with moderately-dense concealed punctures; a very feeble elevation on each side of middle. Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, sides feebly incurved to middle; basal third with strong punctures in feeble rows, separated by feeble ridges, elsewhere polished with moderately small and rather dense punctures. Scape the length of five following joints; first joint of funicle slightly shorter than second and slightly longer than third, third slightly longer than fourth, the others

feebly decreasing in length but none transverse. *Prothorax* as long as wide, sides moderately rounded, base truncate and not much wider than apex; with large but not very dense punctures, and which are more or less concealed except on flanks, feebly depressed along middle; towards each side with several very obtuse elevations. *Elytra* scarcely twice the length of prothorax and very little wider, as deep as wide, sides very feebly rounded except towards apex; seriate-punctate (or foveate), punctures very large and deep, becoming smaller posteriorly, much obscured by clothing (less so on sides); third and fifth interstices each with three obtuse tubercles, the largest on third at summit of posterior declivity. *Under-surface* with large, concealed punctures. *Femora* with distinct but rather thin, triangular, acute teeth, subequal on all; posterior passing elytra for about one-third their length; posterior tibiæ gently arched throughout, the others at base only. Length, 6 mm.; rostrum, 2 mm.; width, $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (Macleay Museum).

A narrow species, with more or less concealed but very coarse punctures. The flanks of the elytra commence from the fifth interstice. The funicle is unusually thin.

AUSTRECTOPSIS, n. g.

Head moderately large and partially concealed, forehead sinuous. Eyes moderately large, ovate, widely separated, moderately faceted. Rostrum moderately long and curved, with a shallow groove on each side above scrobe. Antennæ moderately thin; scape inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum, the length of funicle; two basal joints of funicle elongate; club elongate-ovate, its outline continuous with that of funicle, the joints oblique. *Prothorax* transversely suboblong, base bisinuate, ocular lobes slightly obtuse. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* suboblong, base trisinuate, shoulders rounded. *Pectoral canal* deep and rather wide, terminated between intermediate coxæ. *Mesosternal receptacle* not raised, base slightly wider than sides, emargination briefly U-shaped; cavernous. *Metasternum* rather long, but shorter than the following segment; episterna rather wide. *Abdomen* with distinct sutures; two basal segments rather large, first the length of second and third combined, its apex incurved, intercoxal process rather narrow and rounded; third and fourth rather large, their combined length rather more than that of second, second longer than fifth. *Legs* rather long; posterior coxæ not touching elytra; femora moderately stout, not grooved, dentate, posterior passing elytra; tibiæ compressed, rather strongly arched at base; tarsi rather long, thin, and feebly clothed, third joint

moderately wide and deeply bilobed, fourth the length of first. Subelliptic, convex, squamose, nontuberculate.

The affinities of this genus are not very obvious. It is placed in the *Poropterus* group on account of the sinuated forehead, narrow tarsi, sutural granules and rostrum approaching those of *Paleticus* and many allied genera, but some of its characters appear to denote affinity with the *Chæctetorus* group, whilst the long club is not in harmony with either.

Since this description was written I have examined a specimen of the New Zealand genus *Ectopsis* (for a specimen—*E. ferrugalis*—of which I am indebted to Major Broun). At a glance the two species—*ferrugalis* and *oblongus*—appear to be congeneric, but comparing them in detail *Ectopsis* is seen to differ in having smaller eyes, club not at all ovate, mesosternal receptacle raised, the canal terminated before the middle coxæ, the base narrower than the sides, but in particular by the femora being very distinctly grooved and the posterior terminated considerably before apex of abdomen.

AUSTRECTOPSIS OBLONGUS, n. sp.

Of a very dark-brown, rostrum (except at apex) black, antennæ and tarsi pale-red. Very densely clothed (apical two-thirds of rostrum nude) with fawn-coloured scales, paler before, and darker on, posterior declivity; apical segments of abdomen with darker scales except at sides; a distinct stripe of dark scales on flanks of meso- and meta-sternum and continued on flanks of prothorax almost to apex. Prothorax with stout, suberect scales, thickly but evenly scattered about and not forming fascicles; elytra with similar scales but condensed into feeble fascicles on the suture and alternate interstices, each elytral puncture with a scale that is white except posteriorly; elsewhere with stout scales, rather thickly distributed.

Head feebly compressed, forehead 5-sinuate. Rostrum longer than prothorax, sides almost parallel; basal third with coarse concealed punctures; elsewhere polished and lightly punctate. Scape inserted two-fifths from apex; first joint of funicle slightly shorter than second, fourth to sixth slightly the seventh strongly transverse; club the length of six preceding joints combined. *Prothorax* rather flat, strongly transverse, basal three-fourths almost perfectly parallel-sided, base lightly bisinuate, but the scutellar lobe distinct, posterior angles rectangular; surface feebly and irregularly elevated; punctures entirely concealed. *Elytra* fully thrice the length of prothorax and at base once and

one-third the width, parallel-sided to near apex; with series of rather large, round, distant punctures; interstices wider than punctures, the third with three, the fifth with four feeble elongate tubercles; suture thickened from before to about middle of posterior declivity; each side of suture towards base with small, shining granules. Punctures of *under-surface* entirely concealed. *Femora* with triangular teeth, those of the posterior large, of the four anterior considerably smaller, but still large. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; rostrum, 2 mm.; width, 3 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (Macleay Museum), Kuranda (G. E. Bryant).

The forehead is very distinctly sinuate, but each emargination is slight. From some directions the third and fourth abdominal segments are seen to be drawn slightly backwards at the sides.

ROPTOPERUS TERRÆ-REGINÆ, n. sp.

♂. Dark-brown, antennæ and tarsi of a rather pale-red. Very densely clothed with loose fawn-coloured scales, forming ten fascicles on prothorax and about twenty on elytra. Head and base of rostrum and the legs very densely clothed, the latter in addition with elongate scales.

Head moderately convex, depressed towards base; punctures concealed. Rostrum shorter than prothorax, noticeably wider at base than at apex; punctures of basal two-thirds coarse and concealed, apical third shining but rather strongly punctate. First joint of funicle stouter and slightly longer than second, the others feebly transverse. *Prothorax* distinctly transverse, punctures nowhere traceable. *Elytra* more than twice the length of prothorax; apparently rather strongly tuberculate beneath fascicles; punctures everywhere concealed. Two basal segments of *abdomen* with rather large and not entirely concealed punctures. Posterior *femora* extending to apical segment of abdomen. Length, 4 mm.; rostrum, 1 mm.; width, 2 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (Macleay Museum).

The clothing is much the same as in *tasmaniensis*, except that it is considerably denser (except on the two basal segments of abdomen, where it is sparser) and that the legs (at least in the unique specimen under examination) are not at all ringed. It may be at once distinguished, however, by the decidedly transverse prothorax. The base of the head is as in the following species, but the clothing, especially of the rostrum, is very different.

ROPTOPERUS OCCIDENTALIS, n. sp.

Almost black, antennæ and tarsi of a rather pale-red. Moderately-densely clothed with scales, varying on different individuals, from a muddy-brown to black, and forming ten fascicles on prothorax and about twenty on elytra. Head, base of rostrum, and legs densely squamose, the latter in addition with obscure whitish rings and long setæ.

Head moderately convex; base depressed and with a shining impunctate ring; punctures elsewhere concealed. Rostrum shorter than prothorax, shorter and wider in ♂ than in ♀; in ♂ coarsely punctate (the punctures concealed on basal half), shining and moderately coarsely punctate on apical half; in ♀ coarsely punctate on basal third, lightly punctate and shining elsewhere. Scape in ♂ inserted just before middle of rostrum, in ♀ at basal third; first joint of funicle the length of second and third combined, third to seventh transverse. *Prothorax* as long as wide, subobcordate, feebly impressed along the middle; with dense, round, concealed punctures; subtuberculate beneath fascicles. *Elytra* about twice the length and once and one-third the width of prothorax; striate-punctate, punctures oblong; striæ rather deep and narrow, interstices wider than striæ, and subtuberculate beneath fascicles; suture with a few small shining granules towards base. *Under-surface* and *legs* as in *tasmaniensis*. Length, $4\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; rostrum, $\frac{4}{5}$ mm.; width, 2 mm.; variation in length $3\frac{3}{4}$ - $4\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Swan River, Rottnest Island (A. M. Lea).

In both sexes the rostrum is almost parallel-sided in front of the antennæ, and increases in width behind them. The granules of the elytral suture are usually concealed. The clothing is more like that of *tasmaniensis* than of the preceding species, but is sparser and apparently very easily abraded; some of the elytral fascicles are crowned with dingy-whitish scales. All the specimens under examination (two of which were taken *in cop.*) were obtained under loose blocks of limestone.

CAIRNSICIS, n. g.

Head moderately large, not concealed. Eyes ovate, widely separated, coarsely faceted. Rostrum moderately long and curved, comparatively wide. Antennæ moderately thin; scape inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum and the length of funicle; two basal joints of the latter elongate; club ovate, wider than funicle. *Prothorax* transverse, base bisinuate, constriction feeble, ocular lobes obtuse. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* elongate-subovate, not much (and not suddenly) wider than prothorax. *Pectoral canal* deep and wide, terminated be-

tween four anterior coxæ. *Mesosternal receptacle* raised, sides incurved to base, emargination semicircular; cavernous. *Metasternum* much shorter than the following segment; episterna very narrow. *Abdomen* moderately large, sutures (except between first and second segments in middle) deep and distinct; first as long as second and third combined; third and fourth combined slightly longer than second or fifth. *Legs* moderately long; femora comparatively thin, feebly grooved, edentate, posterior terminating before apex of abdomen; tibiæ compressed and feebly bisinuate beneath, in addition to the terminal hook with a very feeble subapical tooth; tarsi moderately thin, not shining, third joint moderately wide and deeply bilobed, fourth elongate. Elliptic, convex, squamose, fasciculate, apterous.

Very close to *Roptoperus*, but the scape inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum and the length of funicle, the abdomen convex, the femora thinner and grooved, the tarsi (though rather thin) not shining, and with the third joint rather wide and deeply bilobed.

CAIRNSICIS OPALESCENS, n. sp.

Black, antennæ and claw joints of a rather pale-red. Very densely clothed (except on under-surface) with fawn-coloured scales, denser on prothorax than on elytra; on the former they are large, circular, and condensed into numerous small fascicles, on the latter they are smaller and less rounded and the scales of the (rather numerous) fascicles are shining. Head (except at base) and base of rostrum moderately-densely clothed.

Head feebly convex; base impunctate and shining; near base a circular line formed by dense, small, and confluent punctures, before this line shining, elsewhere with coarse, concealed punctures. Rostrum the length of prothorax, almost parallel-sided throughout; basal third with coarse, concealed punctures, elsewhere polished and lightly punctate. Scape inserted at apical third; two basal joints of funicle equal in length, the others transverse. *Prothorax* slightly transverse; punctures concealed; subtuberculate beneath fascicles, with a very feeble shining median carina. *Elytra* slightly wider than prothorax and about once and one-half as long; shoulders emarginate to receive posterior angles of prothorax; with series of large, round, partially-concealed punctures; subtuberculate beneath fascicles; a small, shining, conical granule on each side of scutellar region. *Under-surface*, except third and fourth abdominal segments, with moderately large and dense but partially-concealed punctures. Posterior *femora* extending almost to

apex of abdomen. Length, 5 mm.; rostrum, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width, $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns (Macleay Museum).

The prothoracic scales, and a few along suture of elytra, of the unique specimen under observation, have a greenish-opalescent gloss; but unless closely examined this gloss is not seen, although here and there a scale may show up green; on the sides and apex of the elytra some of the scales have a rosy gloss, but it is rather indistinct.

ZENOPOROPTERUS, n. g.

Head rather large, not concealed. Eyes small, ovate, widely separated, coarsely faceted. Rostrum not very long, wide and feebly curved. Antennæ moderately stout; scape inserted closer to base than apex and shorter than funicle; two basal joints of the latter elongate; club elliptic-ovate and rather large. *Prothorax* subquadrate, base bisinuate, constriction feeble, ocular lobes very obtuse. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* subovate, at base very little wider than prothorax, widest at about middle. *Pectoral canal* deep and wide, terminated between four anterior coxæ. *Mesosternal receptacle* flat between coxæ, but raised in front, emargination semicircular; cavernous. *Metasternum* much shorter than the following segment; episterna rather narrow. *Abdomen* large, sutures straight and distinct, first segment as long as second and third combined, intercoxal process wide; third and fourth combined slightly longer than second or fifth, fifth slightly longer than second. *Legs* moderately long; posterior coxæ almost touching elytra; femora stout, edentate, very feebly grooved, posterior terminated before apex of abdomen; tibiæ feebly compressed, bisinuate beneath, in addition to terminal hook with a small subapical tooth; tarsi thin and somewhat shining, third joint moderately wide, fourth long and thin. Elliptic ovate, moderately convex, squamose, tuberculate, apterous.

Very close to *Roptoperus*, but the third and fourth abdominal segments with very narrow (though distinct) sutures.

This does not appear to be a very satisfactory character to separate two genera, but in the species described below the flanks of the elytra are inwardly oblique and highly polished, a character rendering it exceedingly distinct. The head is depressed at the base, and at the extreme base is shining.

ZENOPOROPTERUS MIRUS, n. sp.

Black, rostrum and legs brownish-red, antennæ pale-red. Moderately-densely clothed with muddy-brown or ocherous-

red scales, on prothorax and elytra condensed into feeble fascicles; legs with elongate scales.

Head depressed and shining at base; in middle convex and with dense concealed punctures. Rostrum shorter than prothorax, sides very feebly incurved to middle, wider at base than at apex; wider and shorter in ♂ than in ♀; basal third with coarse concealed punctures, which, however, leave a short distinct median carina (very indistinct in ♀); elsewhere polished and lightly punctate. First joint of funicle longer than second. *Prothorax* feebly convex; basal three-fourths subparallel, base distinctly trisinate, not much wider than apex, walls almost vertical; with dense, not very small, and somewhat irregular punctures; surface nowhere level nor distinctly tuberculate; with a narrow, distinct median carina continuous from base to apex. *Elytra* about once and one-half the length of prothorax and at base very little wider, sides not rounded but considerably increasing in width to middle, thence strongly diminishing to apex; seriate-punctate punctures oblong, neither very large nor close together; third, fifth, and seventh interstices raised in places, but especially at base, the seventh with a somewhat sinuous outline; below the seventh the flanks from base to apical third are inwardly oblique highly polished and with three distinct rows of small, distant punctures. *Abdomen* with dense concealed punctures. Posterior *femora* extending to apical segment. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; rostrum, $\frac{4}{5}$ mm.; width, $1\frac{4}{5}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Richmond River (A. M. Lea).

In one of the (two) specimens under examination the upper-surface has been considerably abraded, and it is from this one that the sculpture has been described; the punctures of the other specimen are almost concealed except on the glabrous portion of the elytra. The sutures between the metasternum and its episterna are rather indistinct.

GYMNOPTERUS, n. g.

Head large, convex, not concealed. Eyes small, elongate-ovate, widely separated, moderately coarsely faceted. Rostrum short, wide and feebly curved, a shallow groove on each side above scrobe. Antennæ stout; scape inserted in middle of rostrum, shorter than funicle; basal joint of the latter elongate; club large, ovate, much wider than funicle. *Prothorax* convex, transverse, sides rounded, base truncate, constriction lightly impressed, ocular lobes obtuse. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* ovate, base truncate, shoulders rounded. *Pectoral canal* wide and deep, terminated between four anterior coxæ. *Mesosternal receptacle* rather suddenly elevated, emar-

gination widely transverse; cavernous. *Metasternum* short; episterna not traceable. *Abdomen* with distinct sutures; two basal segments large, first as long as second and third combined, apex rather strongly incurved, intercoxal process widely truncate; third and fourth narrow, with deep sutures, their combined length equal to that of fifth and slightly shorter than that of second. *Legs* rather long; posterior coxæ touching elytra; femora linear, feebly grooved, edentate, posterior passing elytra; tibiæ compressed and (except at base) straight, tarsi moderately long, third joint wide and deeply bilobed, fourth elongate. Ovate, strongly convex, feebly squamose, non-tuberculate, apterous.

Placed amongst the allies of *Poropterus*, although perhaps not very close to any of them. The small size and shining body of the only known species is suggestive of affinity with *Idotasia*, but the abdomen and femora are utterly different to those of that genus. It is perhaps a connecting-link between the two groups.

GYMNOPTERUS PICTIPES, n. sp.

Black, shining, antennæ and tarsi red. Upper-surface glabrous except for a few indistinct scales contained in punctures; sides of rostrum, under-surface and legs, with white, stout, round scales, usually in feeble clusters.

Head with rather large punctures, base impunctate and slightly iridescent. Rostrum not much longer than head, about twice as long as wide, sides incurved to middle; with large, round punctures. *Prothorax* moderately transverse; with moderately large but irregularly, and not very thickly, distributed punctures. *Elytra* not twice the length of and at base no wider than prothorax, widest at basal third, nowhere parallel-sided; with series of rather small and distant, but round and deep punctures, with series of much smaller punctures intervening; interstices between the punctures not separately convex. Two basal segments of *abdomen* with large, round, sparse punctures; apical segment rather densely punctate. *Femora* densely punctate. Length, 3 mm.; rostrum, $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.; width, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland (Rev. T. Blackburn, No. 4685), Endeavour River (Macleay Museum).

The elytra are absolutely without striæ. The patches of white scales are very distinct on the legs and sides of rostrum.

MICROCRYPTORHYNCHUS ECHINATUS, n. sp.

Brownish-red, antennæ and tarsi paler. Very densely clothed with muddy-grey scales, which entirely conceal the

derm, except the apical half of rostrum (which is smooth and shining). Upper-surface and legs with numerous long, dark, more or less erect, stout scales or setæ: these project forward from the front of the prothorax, on the elytra are confined to the alternate interstices, and condensed into a loose fascicle on the third interstice at summit of posterior declivity; they are as numerous on the femora as on the tibiæ.

Rostrum moderately coarsely punctate in front of antennæ; sculpture concealed behind them. *Prothorax* not much longer than wide, sides rounded near base, slightly constricted near apex; with dense and rather large but entirely concealed punctures. *Elytra* raised above, not twice as long as prothorax and not much wider; from basal fifth to apical third subparallel; with series of large, round and deep, but entirely concealed punctures; alternate interstices feebly raised. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; rostrum, $\frac{1}{3}$ mm.; width, $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Sydney, Gosford (A. M. Lea).

The size varies to a slight extent, but there is not half a millimetre difference between the largest and smallest specimens under examination. I have been unable to abrade the under-surface, but the punctures there (or at least on the metasternum and two following segments) are evidently of large size. The postmedian fascicles of the elytra are very distinct, although each is seldom composed of more than six or seven of the elongate scales; and will readily distinguish the species from *pygmæus*, than which it is also slightly larger.

MICROCRYPTORHYNCHUS CYLINDRICOLLIS, n. sp.

Reddish-brown, antennæ paler. Densely clothed with muddy-grey scales, which entirely conceal the derm, except the apical half of the rostrum (which is smooth and shining). Upper-surface and legs with stout, suberect, moderately long (but much shorter than in the preceding species) and rather pale scales.

Prothorax about once and one-fourth as long as wide, sides almost perfectly parallel, apex as wide as base. *Elytra* slightly wider than, not twice the length of and slightly raised above prothorax. Length, 2 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Mount Barker (A. M. Lea).

The figure⁽¹⁾ of the Japanese *Catabonops monachus* will give a very good idea of the appearance of this minute weevil. The punctures are evidently much the same as in the preceding species, the clothing is rather less dense, the stout

(1) A. S. E. Belg., xviii., 1875, pl. ii., fig. 7.

erect scales are paler, much shorter, and less (though still very) distinct; the most noticeable differences, however, are the shape of the prothorax and non-elevation of the elytra. Only having one specimen under examination it has not been abraded.

Subfamily COSSONIDES.

COSSONUS INCISUS, Pasc.⁽²⁾

Two specimens of this species were sent to me by Dr. Gestro, of the Genoa Museum. One from Celebes (the type locality) and one from Somerset (Queensland); the latter locality was not recorded by Pascoe in dealing with the insects collected by D'Albertis. The species may be readily distinguished by the shape of the prothoracic impression; this is in the form of an elongate triangle, with a carina across the middle, so that it resembles the letter A.

(2) Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen., 1885, p. 317.